Volume 169 No. 17

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

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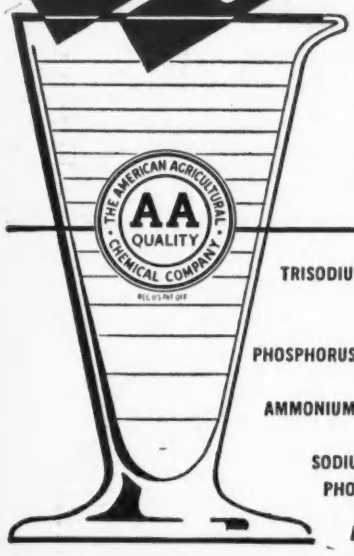

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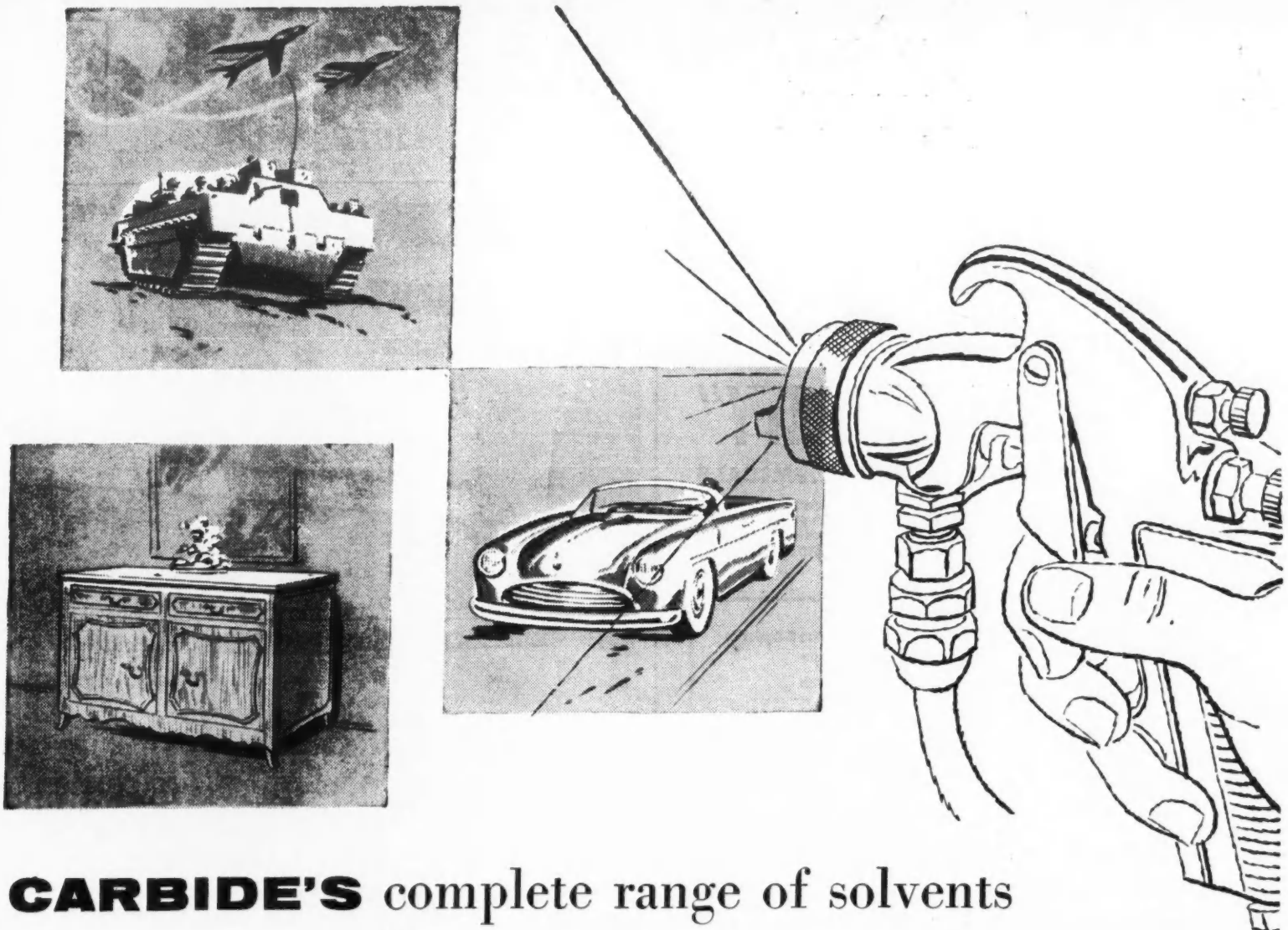

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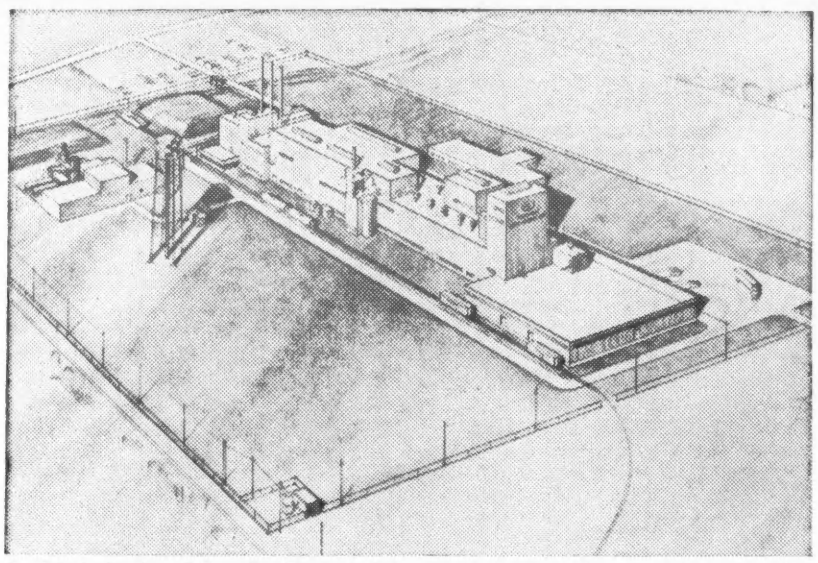

Architect's drawing of Canadian Pigments, Ltd., plant in Varennes, Que., on which construction started last Friday. Production of titanium pigments will begin next year.

National Lead Unit Starts First Canadian Titanium Pigment Plant

Construction of Canada's first titanium pigment plant, at Varennes, Quebec, about fifteen miles northeast of Montreal, has been started by Canadian Titanium Pigments, Ltd., a subsidiary of National Lead Company, New York. The plant, located on a seventy-six-acre tract in an industrial area bounded by the St. Lawrence river on the north and by a main highway and railroad on the south, will be built at a cost of $15 million. The entire output of titanium pigment will go to Canadian industry.

Production is expected to begin next year, and the plant will give permanent employment to about 300 people.

The Varennes site was selected because of its proximity to titanium ore, to railroad and highway facilities, and to ample power and water supplies. Ore will be supplied in the form of slag from the electric furnaces of Quebec Iron & Titanium Company in Sorel, Quebec, approximately forty miles downriver from the plant site.

Highly Specialized Equipment

The plant construction will involve the installation of highly specialized chemical processing equipment to extract titanium from its ore through stages from a black liquid solution to a white precipitated pulp, or hydrate, and then to a dry, extremely white powder.

The buildings will enclose approximately 90,000 square feet and will reach up to eight stories above the ground. Supporting piles for heavy equipment will be driven 110 feet into the ground.

Construction work is under the supervision of United Engineers & Contractors (Canada), Ltd. Size and complexity of the operation are indicated by the fact that water requirements will be comparable to those of a city having a population of 35,000, electrical power needs equal to those needed for a city of 16,000 homes

—Continued on page 66

Ethyl Corp. Operating $500,000 Lab Facility

A half-million dollar addition to the chemical research laboratories of Ethyl Corporation, New York, has gone into operation at the company's research and engineering center at Baton Rouge, La.

The new facility marks the second major expansion of Ethyl's research facilities in Baton Rouge within recent years. The building will be devoted to research in petrochemicals, chlorination, organometallics, electrochemistry and other fields.

The new building is part of a million dollar expansion of research facilities undertaken by Ethyl within the last year.

Merger Wave Seen Breaking Soon

The current wave of corporation mergers is due to be curtailed sharply this year if congress carries through with the plans now under way. The latest move is a house action to prohibit two or more corporations, whose combined assets total $10 million or more, from merging without giving the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice ninety days prior notice.

The bill, H. R. 9424, now goes to the senate where it is expected to be approved also.

The ninety-day waiting period is to give the two agencies time to review the possible effects of the merger on competition and to seek court action to prevent the merger if this is deemed necessary.

Failure to act within the ninety-day

—Continued on page 66

Chile's Nitrate Industry Is Due for an Overhaul

Chile's nitrate industry, long suffering from competition with synthetic fertilizers, will be overhauled under the terms of a bill signed last week by Carlos Ibanez, Chile's President.

Plans, however, have been made to expand rapidly with the use of a solar evaporation process and widescale modernization. The Export-Import Bank has completed arrangements for a $25 million loan.

Plans include the manufacture, purchase and sale of by-products from the vast nitrate operations in northern Chile, the mechanization of loading in the port of Tocopilla, research work, and adjustments in accounting to give the government more participation but avoid former discriminations and hold costs down.

Grace Finds Chemicals Big Profit Maker in '55

Recently-acquired chemical interests were a major contributing factor to W. R. Grace & Co.'s skyrocketing income, it was noted in the concern's annual report released last week.

Consolidated net income last year was $18,780,394, equal to $4.21 a common share. This was against $14,794,326, or $3.50 a share in 1954.

The company's improved earnings were attributed to "the growing importance of our chemical business," coupled with "improved profit margins in other major divisions." It was noted that, at the end of

—Continued on page 63

Virginia-Carolina May Face A Proxy Contest From Within As Next Order of Business

A proxy fight seems to be the next big order of business facing Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va. The management of the corporation has notified its stockholders that it is threatened with a proxy contest from within. The threat is alleged to come from Rupert T. Zickl, a director, who is listed as the owner of 10,000 shares of the company's 496,622 shares of common stock, and his associates. Joseph A. Howell, president, has made public a letter to Mr. Zickl, in which he charges that the latter and his associates "want control for an undisclosed purpose and are determined to go to any lengths to obtain this control, regardless of the consequences upon the company's progress."

Who Rupert Zickl Represents

Mr. Zickl, a vice-president of Bartram Brothers Corporation, an investment securities corporation, is reportedly associated with a group of shareholders in Virginia, the Carolinas and Pennsylvania who are said to hold 40 to 45 percent of the company's common stock.

The insurgent group is said to be represented by the Charlottesville, Va., law firm of Perkins, Battle & Minor. Reports were that that firm was ready to file a request soon with the Securities and Exchange Commission to form a proxy committee and solicit proxies. The lawyers refused to confirm or deny the reports.

Mr. Howell's letter said that the insurgent group had served an "ultimatum" demanding that five incubent members of the board of directors abdicate in favor of a bloc of new members selected by the Zickl group to give them a majority "for an undisclosed purpose."

In his letter to Mr. Zickl, Mr. Howell said, "It is our belief that the stockholders are not prepared to turn their company over to you."

PRESIDENTIAL AID: Shea Smith, 3rd, appointed assistant to the president of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., succeeding Philip A. Singleton who has resigned to join Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company.

Phosphorus '57 Capacity To Reach 383,000 Tons

The annual capacity for elemental phosphorus production in the country will soar to 383,000 short tons by July 1, 1957, as a result of plant expansion that was completed last year or is now in the process of completion. The output figure for next year compares to 320,000 tons as of January 1, 1955. The 1955 figure was almost double the level for January 1, 1951, and exceeded its expansion goal by 45,000 tons.

According to the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration, the expansion in phosphorus capacity since 1950 was accomplished by the construction of four new plants plus additions or improvements to installations then in existence. One establishment in New Jersey was shut down in 1954.

There are currently eight companies with a total of twelve plants producing phosphorus. The plants are located in the following states:—Alabama, one; Florida,

—Continued on page 63

Chemical Wages Seen Ready to Rise

Chemical producers working on government contracts may have to boost their minimum wage payments if a proposal before the Department of Labor, now in the idea stage, should become a fact.

That part of the chemical industry which will be directly concerned is that defined in the present minimum wage determination under the Walsh-Healy public contracts law as the industrial and refined basic chemical products branch, which includes industrial inorganics, dyes and intermediates, plastic materials, and organic chemicals not elsewhere classified.

The minimum wage determination for this branch of the industry is currently fixed under the public contracts law at 95

—Continued on page 66

Thiamine Mononitrate Sold By Merck in Crystal Form

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., now offers two free-flowing forms of thiamine mononitrate which permit dry blending of vitamin B-1 without premixing and better distribution in dry mixtures.

The new forms, medium crystals (30-80 mesh) and extra-fine crystals (100 mesh), have about twice the density, or half the bulk, of the thiamine powders currently being used. They are now available from Merck in production quantities.

Cyanamid's Fortier Facility Is Being Expanded

Expansion is the key word at the Fortier plant of American Cyanamid Company, near New Orleans, La. One new unit has just been completed, another is ready to go and others are in the works.

The first phase of the expansion is a monomethyl styrene plant that has just been completed. Production of chemicals to be used in new thermoplastic molding compounds will soon start in this plant.

Final planning has been completed for the duplication of many existing facilities to double production of acrylonitrile, a chemical introduced by Cyanamid and used in the new synthetic fibers and in synthetic rubber. Completion date of these new facilities, incorporating new technology, will be in 1958.

Additional expansions of the plant are in the evaluation stage, with no final decisions made, for large scale production of acrylamide, a new derivative of acrylonitrile, with potentially wide industrial uses, many of which are still being studied.

Cyanamid's new engineering and construction division will have line responsibilty for this construction project, which will be designed by chemical Construction Corporation, a subsidiary of Cyanamid.

The plant, begun in the early summer of 1952, was originally designed to permit doubling of production facilities. Completion of the new facilities will further consolidate Cyanamid's position as a producer of acrylonitrile.

Doubling of acrylonitrile capacities, of which Cyanamid claims to be the nation's leading producer, will entail complete duplication of several units, such as those producing oxygen, acetylene and hydrogen cyanide and will mean increasing the plant's sulfuric acid, refrigeration facilities and a number of service areas. Work is also planned on existing units producing acrylonitrile derivatives.

DuPont Lab Set to Study Neoprene, 'Hypalon', Urethanes

An elastomers laboratory designed to provide technical service on neoprene, "Hypalon" synthetic rubber, organic isocyanates, and rubber chemicals, has been opened by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. The laboratory, constructed at a cost of $2.8 million, is located at Chestnut Run, Del., near Wilmington. The new laboratory will enable duPont's elastomers division to broaden its sales-service work. In the past, these activities have been conducted at its Rubber Laboratory in Deepwater Point, N. J.

EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVE: A. G. Edeleanu, shifted from California Research Corporation to Oronite Chemical Company for whom he will be European technical representative with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

Separate laboratory areas are provided for isocyanate work, adhesives, paper, dry-polymer processing, latex, physical testing, and consumer-product testing. Processing and testing facilities are of the latest type for both liquid and dry rubbers.

Lab Can Make Tire Treads

As an indication of its scope, the new laboratory is equipped to manufacture tire treads, apply them to carcasses, then cure and test the finished tires.

It has an experimental unit for continuous manufacture of urethane foams, and a pilot-plant installation for continuous extrusion of electrical wire coverings. The mill room is equipped with special rubber mills on which roll speeds and ratios can be varied, and stocks may be milled at any temperature from 50° to 330° Fahrenheit.

The new laboratory is also set up for calendering on a production line basis. A specially built press can operate at temperatures up to 500° F. for studying greatly accelerated curing rates and high-speed molding technics.

The paper area is another complete pilot-plant opertion, equipped with beaters, pull-down unit, and dryers, so that paper can be made under simulated mill conditions.

It was in the former rubber laboratory that neoprene latex was first found to make a valuable paper additive, imparting excellent wet strength, flexibility, and wear resistance to the finished paper product.

Work on colors and other rubber chemicals is still another phase of laboratory operations. The color room of the labora-

—Continued on page 66

FD&C Red Ban Proposal Suspended

The house last week voted to suspend the proposed ban on the use of the coaltar color FD&C Red 32 in the coloring of oranges until March 1, 1959. The action came on unanimous approval of H.R. 7732 which now goes to the senate for concurrent approval.

Food and Drug Administration recently suspended the certification of this coaltar color for products which might be consumed because it has been found to be potentially hazardous to health.

The FDA order was temporarily stayed with respect to coloring the outer skin of oranges, however, by the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

The bill approved by the house applies only to the use of the color for oranges and continues the ban on other uses provided for in the FDA order.

The three-year suspension of the ban is to enable the industry to complete research work now in progress on a substitute color. The bill provides that in the event a substitute is developed the ban on FD&C Red 32 is to go back into effect immediately.

Monsanto Names Greene Marketing Research Head

Edmund Greene is the new director of marketing research for Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Greene, who had been assistant director of the company's advertising department since last November, succeeds Shea Smith 3rd, who was recently named as assistant to the president of Monsanto. (See picture on page 3.)

Mr. Greene joined Monsanto in 1947 as sales promotion and advertising manager for the company's former Merrimac Division. He became sales promotion manager for the organic chemicals division in 1952 and advertising manager of the division in 1954.

Before joining Monsanto, he was associated with Smith, Kline & French Laboratories and with Rohm & Haas Company.

The Week's Price Changes

Bonemeal, Crude Glycerin, Heliotropine, Caraway Oil Lower Chicago Tankage, Fishmeal, Scrap, Magnesium Metal Higher

Prices Advanced

Copra, $10 per ton (p. 60)
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 60)
Egg albumin, tech., 7c. per lb. (p. 43)
Greases, ½c. to ¼c. per lb. (p. 60)
Fishmeal, $2 per ton (p. 39)
Fishscrap, $2 per ton (p. 39)
Lard, cash ½c. per lb. (p. 60)
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 60)
Magnesium metal, ingots, 1¼c. per lb. (p. 35)
pigs, 1¼c. per lb.
sticks, 3c. per lb.
Mercury, $4 per flask (p. 35)
Oil, citronella, Ceylon, 1c. per lb. (p. 57)
Coconut, crude, ¾c. per lb. (p. 60)
refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 60)
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Lemon, Calif., 15c. per lb. (p. 57)
Lime, Mexican, 25c. per lb. (p. 57)
West Indian, 25c. per lb.
Orange, Florida, 1c. per lb. (p. 57)
Olive, 35c. per gal. (p. 60)
Palm, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60)
Soybean, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 60)
refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $1.50 per ton (p. 60)
Soybean meal, $2 per ton (p. 60)
Tallow, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60)
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 39)
Tapioca flour, spot, ½c. per lb. (p. 43)
Wax, carnauba, crude, 1c. per lb. (p. 60)

Prices Reduced

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, 4½c. per lb. (p. 41)
Bonemeal, $5 per ton (p. 39)
Glycerin, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 41)
Heliotropin, 30c. per lb. (p. 57)
Linalool, 50c. per lb. (p. 57)
Linalyl acetate, 40c. per lb. (p. 57)
Oil, amyris, 5c. per lb. (p. 57)
Caraway, 15c. per lb. (p. 57)
Tung, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60)
Silver, ¼c. per oz. (p. 35)
Tin, ⅝c. per lb. (p. 35)

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100—1949 average)

April 20, 1956	April 13, 1956	April 22, 1955
108.62	108.45	107.07

FDA Changing Pesticide Rules

A number of important changes in the general regulations of the Food and Drug Administration for setting tolerances and granting exemptions from tolerances for pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities are under consideration by the agency. The amendments are for the purpose of clarifying the regulations now in effect, it was explained, and they are not intended to change the FDA's present interpretation or administration of the Miller pesticide law which requires the setting of residue tolerances.

Text of the changes was published in the *Federal Register* April 14, and all interested persons were invited to submit written comments to the hearing clerk of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare within thirty days.

Safe Chemicals Definition Broadened

One of the changes broadens the definition of pesticide chemicals considered safe to include sodium carbonate and sodium polysulfide along with the three pesticide chemicals already stated in the regulations as being generally regarded as safe—sulfur, lime and lime-sulfur.

Provisions of the regulations having to do with tolerances for related pesticide chemicals are to be amended by adding several new paragraphs to show at what level the residue tolerances will be fixed where two or more chemicals of the same

—Continued on page 66

Scheele Sworn 3rd Time As PHS Surgeon General

Dr. Leonard A. Scheele has been sworn in for his third term as Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

Dr. Scheele, who has been Surgeon General since 1948, is the seventh person to hold the office since it was created in 1870. His entire professional career has been spent in the Public Health Service. He was reappointed by President Eisenhower on March 5 and confirmed by the senate on March 28.

HEADS MILITARY GROUP: W. Ward Jackson, vice-president of Commercial Solvents Corporation, who has been elected president of the New York chapter of the Armed Forces Chemical Association.

Tide Water Buys Affiliate

Tide Water Associated Oil Company, San Francisco, Calif., has purchased the assets of Holt Oil Company, Federalsburg, Md. Holt Oil has for some years distributed Tide Water products in parts of Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania.

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RETIRING BOARD CHAIRMAN: Charles E. Wilson, whose retirement as board chairman of W. R. Grace & Co., New York, takes effect on May 10.

Celanese Expanding Texas Organics Unit

Celanese Corporation of America, New York, has construction under way on a major expansion of its Bishop, Tex., chemical plant designed to increase by 25 percent that plant's production of formaldehyde, methanol, acetaldehyde and certain other organic chemicals.

R. W. KixMiller, Celanese vice-president and general manager of its chemical division, said the Bishop expansion program was made possible by an advance in fundamental technology perfected at the company's Clarkwood, Tex., laboratories.

On Stream Next Year

"The new facilities at Bishop are expected to come on stream early in 1957, enabling us to boost our production to 125 percent of today's capacity," Mr. KixMiller said. "This expansion program is designed to help meet American industry's ever-growing needs for organic chemicals and we are prepared to further increase our capacity to meet anticipated 1960 market potentials.

"The volume of formaldehyde to be produced will make the Bishop plant the world's largest producer of this important industrial chemical, and the only plant using the unique Celanese direct oxidation process."

Additional loading and storage facilities will be provided at the Bishop plant to handle the increased productive capacity. The Bishop plant is one of three Celanese chemical plants which produce synthetic organic chemicals from petroleum raw materials. The others are located at Pampa, Tex., and Point Pleasant, W. Va.

Anhydrous Ammonia Unit Explodes at Marcus Hook

Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, estimates that its anhydrous ammonia unit at Marcus Hook, Pa., will be down four to six months for repairs following an explosion which caused damage estimated at several million dollars last week.

The unit had been completed early this year at a cost of $10 million, and had begun production of anhydrous ammonia in February. Capacity of the plant is 300 tons per day.

Sun Oil reported that the explosion did not affect any petroleum refining operations.

Cyanamid Subsidiary Shuffle— One Unit May Be Disposed Of, A Second One Just Taken On

American Cyanamid Company, New York, appears ready to dispose of one of its subsidiaries, Chemical Construction Company, at the same time that it has taken on a new affiliate, Formica Corporation. Cyanamid has announced that negotiations for the transfer of its Chemical Construction unit to Electric Bond & Share Corporation have proceeded to "an advanced stage." It has completed the formal transfer of the old Formica Company, a maker of plastic laminates, into the Cyanamid family.

Chemical Construction will continue to render design, engineering and construction services to Cyanamid and other clients in the chemical industry as an independent but integral part of the Electric Bond & Share organization. Chemico's clients include important leaders in the chemical field.

Chemico Employs 600

Chemico has an organization of approximately 600 people and provides services to the chemical industry throughout the world.

Chemico has engineered and installed about 29 percent of the world's ammonia production capacity and about one-third of the world's sulfuric acid capacity.

It is planned to strengthen and expand Chemico's services to chemical industry clients, particularly in the field of organic chemicals, in which Chemico already has extensive experience.

Ebasco Services, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bond & Share, has a history of fifty years of engineering and construction for the utility industry and during the past thirteen years has substantially expanded those operations to include a wide range of engineering and construction projects in the general industrial field. Ebasco has engaged in work on every continent in the world.

At the same time, it was announced that Cyanamid has formed an engineering and construction division, of which Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe, retiring Comander-in-Chief, US Army Forces in Europe, will be

—Continued on page 67

DEVELOPMENT MANAGER: Francis H. Bebee, named manager of its newly-created commercial development department by Interchemical Corporation, New York.

Olive Oil Output in '55 Declines in Mediterranean

Mediterranean basin olive oil production from 1955 crop olives is estimated by the Foreign Agricultural Service at 750,000 short tons on the basis of information now available.

This is a decline of over 25 percent from last season's output, now revised at 1,044,460 tons, and is the smallest output since 1950, when production dropped to 628,000 tons.

FAS said that the small production from the current crop is particularly disappointing because 1955 normally would have been a year of high production in the alternating cycle of high and low olive yields characteristic of the main producing countries.

The principal factors responsible for the poor crop were unfavorable weather

—Continued on page 67

Minerals Hunt Contracts Are Approved by DMEA

Ten new contracts for minerals exploration were executed during March, 1956, by the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration involving manganese, tungsten, lead-zinc, thorium, uranium, rare earths and mica.

Total estimated costs of the work to be performed under the ten contracts is $302,874, with the government's participation not to exceed $200,029.

Pfizer Sets Aside $4 Million to Grow On

Charles Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has $4 million that it plans to spend on plant expansions this year. John E. McKeen, president, told the shareholders last week that various construction proposals would be financed by internally-generated funds and that the company did not anticipate the need for additional financing.

Pfizer's president also said that research expenditures this year would approximate $7 million, about the same as in 1955. Outlining some of the company's research interests, he said:—

"We are devoting increasing attention to the search for new drugs to control hypertension, one of the most important cardiovascular diseases. On another front,

—Continued on page 62

Steel, Copper, Aluminum Quotas for Defense Set

Allotments of steel, copper and aluminum for "A" products for defense and atomic energy needs during the third quarter of 1956 have been announced by the Office of Defense Mobilization.

The aluminum allotment was reduced 5 percent to 124,955,000 pounds from the second quarter quota of 131,755,000 pounds. Copper and copper-base alloy allotments were also reduced 5 percent from 54,619,000 pounds in the second quarter to 52,087,000 pounds in the third quarter.

The steel allotment was reduced 2.5 percent from 607,333 short tons to 592,169 short tons.

Antifreeze Use Put at 140 Million Gallons by 1965

There is no freeze in sight in the antifreeze business, according to R. E. Daley, manager of consumer products for Carbide & Carbon Chemical Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation.

With his eye on the country's steadily increasing number of automobiles, Mr. Daley predicts that the industry will be producing 140 million gallons of automobile antifreeze, obtained largely from petroleum, by 1965.

This represents a steady increase since 1936, when 42 million gallons were sold. Mr. Daley points out that the consumption of antifreeze continues to be one to two gallons for each car on the road, and adds that today's product is better than it was some years ago.

Cites Increased Market

Speaking at the recent American Chemical Society meeting in Dallas, Tex., Mr. Daley said:—

"The use of antifreeze in cold weather is essential to automobiles so long as their engines are liquid cooled. Twenty years ago 42 million gallons of antifreeze were sold when there were 26 million cars and trucks on the road.

"Today, with 61 million vehicles of all kinds clogging the highways, many million gallons of methanol and glycol antifreeze are produced, and if you add the small quantity of propylene glycol used you find that the one to two gallon per car ratio persists.

"While the amount consumed per vehicle remains fairly constant, there have been changes in the nature of antifreeze materials and these changes have been for the better. Anyone who is of voting age will remember the evil smelling ethanol that used to be poured into the radiator whenever the weather turned cold.

"Replacing ethanol are the familiar antifreezes of today, methanol and ethylene glycol. Glycol was introduced in 1927, and by 1940 11 million gallons were sold

—Continued on page 62

Monsanto Names Unit To Administer Affiliates

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has formed a new unit—the domestic subsidiaries and affiliates division — and has named vice-president J. Russell Wilson as its general manager.

The new division will administer Monsanto's interests in Shawinigan Resins Corporation, Springfield, Mass., Chemstrand Corporation, Decatur, Ala.; Mobay Chemical Company, St. Louis, and other companies in which Monsanto has an affiliation.

Mr. Wilson had been general manager of the company's research and engineering division since 1954.

Howard K. Nason, who had been director of research and development for the organic chemicals division, will become general manager of the research and engineering division. He is being succeeded by Dr. James H. Lum.

Dr. N. N. T. Samaras, assistant general manager of the research and engineering division, has been given a special assignment for the company's executive committee, details of which will be announced later.

At the same time, Mr. Wilson was appointed to serve as director of the company's patent department.

Formaldehyde from Fayetteville Slated by Borden

Plans to build a formaldehyde and synthetic resin plant at Fayetteville, N. C., have been announced by Augustine R. Marusi, a vice-president of Borden Company, New York, and president of the chemical division.

Scheduled for completion late in 1956, the plant will be geared to produce 36 million pounds of formaldehyde a year. Added to the output of Borden's present four formaldehyde plants, the total production will equal 12 percent of total domestic consumption.

Borden's other formaldehyde plants are at Kent, Wash., Springfield, Ore., Bainbridge, N. Y., and Demopolis, Ala.

The Fayetteville plant will manufacture formaldehyde and from it urea resins for the plywood, furniture and woodworking industries, wet-strength resins for the plywood, furniture and woodworking inpaper industry and resins for sizing and finishing textiles.

The plant will also serve as a warehouse for polyvinyl acetate and polyvinyl alcohol, serving the textile, paint and adhesives industries.

A steel and concrete structure, the facility will be located on the banks of Cape Fear River. Fully automated, it will employ about 25 local workers. It will be Borden's fourteenth domestic chemicals plant.

Discussing the company's chemical operations, Borden president Harold W. Comfort said they are expanding in two directions: toward a wider variety of basic chemicals, and toward a more diversified line of consumer items.

He cited as an example the recent acquisition of Resin Industries, a major supplier of medical tubing and electrical sleeving, and a manufacturer of plastic garden hose and other consumer goods.

This acquisition, he pointed out, would also aid integration of chemical operations by providing an outlet for polyvinyl chloride resins, which the division will be producing in volume by June.

The polyvinyl chloride plant, Mr. Comfort said, is part of a large expansion program which calls for the construction of four domestic and two foreign chemical plants.

Hooker Durez Facility To Get Lab Addition

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., plans to build a three-story addition at its Durez North Tonawanda, N. Y., plant for use as a product application laboratory.

The new extension will connect with the present control laboratories and will measure 50 by 120 feet.

Approximately $300,000 will be spent for the addition, for necessary equipment and for repairs and alterations to the adjoining building. It is expected that ground will be broken within one or two months.

CHEMICAL PROGRESS WEEK-APRIL 23-28

A BETTER AMERICA THROUGH CHEMICAL PROGRESS

CSC NITROPARAFFINS

NITROMETHANE
CH_3NO_2

NITROETHANE
$CH_3CH_2NO_2$

1-NITROPROPANE
$CH_3CH_2CH_2NO_2$

IMPROVING PROCESSES AND PRODUCTS

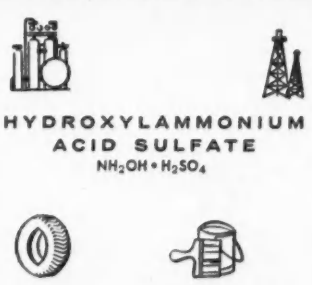
2-NITROPROPANE
$CH_3CHNO_2CH_3$

2-AMINO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANOL
$CH_3C(CH_3)NH_2CH_2OH$

TRIS (HYDROXYMETHYL) AMINOMETHANE
$(CH_2OH)_3CNH_2$

FOR AMERICA'S MAJOR INDUSTRIES

2-AMINO-2-METHYL-1, 3-PROPANEDIOL
$CH_2OHC(CH_3)NH_2CH_2OH$



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$NH_2OH \cdot H_2SO_4$

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CSC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Association Meetings

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 23-24.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, banquet and symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 25.

Chemical Bureau Alumni Association, spring get-together, Lexington hotel, New York, April 26.

Chemical Industry Association, resort meeting, High Point Inn, Mt. Pocono, Pa., April 27-29.

Chemical Progress Week, April 23-28.

Fragrance Foundation, luncheon meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, April 24.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, dinner meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, April 25.

Society of the Chemical Industry, chemical industry medal presentation, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, April 27.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 29-May 3.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., September 9-12.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., May 9-11.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 16-21. Pacific area national meeting and apparatus exhibit, Statler hotel, Los Angeles, September 16-22.

Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States, joint meeting with Central Atlantic States Association of Food and Drug Officials, New Yorker hotel, New York, May 6-11.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference and exhibition, Mount Royal hotel, Montreal, May 28-30

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 22-23.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, mid-year meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 20-22.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, spring outing meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., May 3-4.

Del-Mar-Va Peninsula Fertilizer Association annual convention, Ocean City, Md., June 30.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, annual outing, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 27-29.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 13-16.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 7-9

National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual convention, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, May 20-23.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Statler, Ambassador and Biltmore hotels, Los Angeles, November 12-14.

National Plant Food Institute, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 10-13.

Perkin Centennial, sponsored by American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, week of September 10.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., May 7-9.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, annual outing, Skytop Lodge, Skytop, Pa., May 16-18; annual meeting and dinner, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 3.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel New York, May 15-17.

Army Chemical Chief, FDA Head To Speak Before ADMA Convention

Maj. Gen. William M. Creasy, chief chemical officer of the Department of the Army, and George P. Larrick, commissioner of food and drugs, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, will be among the featured speakers at the annual meeting of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 29 through May 3.

MATTIELLO 1956 LECTURER: Maurice Van Loo, of Sherwin-Williams Company, chosen to present the Joseph J. Mattiello memorial lecture before the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs in Cincinnati in October.

The first general session will hear reports from Karl Bambach, executive vice-president, John K. Worley, general counsel, M. C. Eaton, treasurer, and F. J. Messmann, chairman of the production and engineering section.

J. H. Fitzgerald Dunning, president of ADMA, will address the meeting.

The second general session will hear reports by F. D. Stimpert, chairman of the biological section, and Elmer L. Severinghaus, chairman of the medical section.

George Bugbee, president of Health Information Foundation, will speak on "Public Attitude Toward Use of Medical Care."

The third general session, May 2, will hear a report by the chairman of the research and development chairman, Leon A. Sweet. Also on the agenda will be the report of the pharmaceutical contact section, by chairman F. O. Taylor.

Gen. Creasy will then address the meeting on "Chemical Corps Research and the Drug Manufacturer," followed by Mr. Larrick's "Report from the Food and Drug Administration."

Metal Scrap, Ore Import Rules Hold

The house ways and means committee has voted to continue the suspension of import duties on metal scrap, crude bauxite and calcined bauxite. The actions were contained in voting to report H. R. 8636 and H. R. 8228.

H. R. 8636 continues from July 1, 1956, to June 30, 1957, the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap, with an amendment to existing law clarifying the definition of lead and zinc scrap.

H. R. 8228 continues the suspension

—Continued on page 63

CIA Resort Conclave Will Hear C. J. McFarlin

C. J. McFarlin, president of Air Reduction Chemical Company, will speak on "Selling New Products to Management" before the first resort meeting of the Chemical Industry Association, at High Point, Inn, Mt. Pocono, Pa., April 27 through 29.

Also scheduled is a panel discussion on the topic "Trends in the Chemical Industry" with James M. Crowe, executive editor of American Chemical Society publications, as panel chairman.

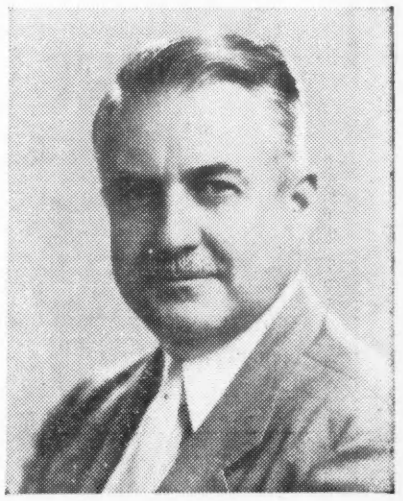
Subjects to be discussed are "Trends in Research"; "Introducing New Commercial Products," and "Plant Expansion and Location."

Panel participants are Dr. C. A. Sears, American Cyanamid Company; H. W. McNulty, Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, and Kevin J. Bradley, White Weld & Co.

Man Still the No. 1 Factor In Company's Scientific Program, Research Institute Is Told

Man is still the No. 1 factor in the scientific program of any company, or as Victor Conquest put it to the annual meeting of the Industrial Research Institute last week, "Human beings are the most important reagents in a research laboratory." Mr. Conquest, vice-president of Armour & Co., spoke in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., following his acceptance of the institute's medal for 1956.

The meeting also marked the elevation of Abbott Laboratories' Dr. Robert D. Coghill, president-elect, to the position of president, and the election of Thomas H. Vaughn, of Colgate-Palmolive Company, as vice-president, president-elect and director of the institute.



Dr. Robert D. Coghill

Pleads for Recognition

Pleading for recognition of the human factor in the industrial research laboratory, Mr. Conquest said:

"As we can apply science to research itself, so we can apply science to the management of research.

"We must not make the mistake, however, of forgetting that research is done by people," he added.

"They have dignity, sensitiveness, degrees of creativeness, moods, likes and dislikes, and their own personal problems that influence their attitudes toward all factors around them. If you can tune in and get on the same wave length of those with whom you work, there are few problems of any kind that cannot be solved."

Mr. Conquest's original research department with Armour consisted of fifteen persons. The Armour technical staff now numbers more than 400 workers. They have developed hormone and enzyme products from meat animals, including ACTH; a wide line of chemicals made from fats; a best-selling deodorant soap; vacuum packed and frozen meats; a shortening made by modifying the lard molecule; and many other products.

Presentation of the medal was made by Howard G. Vesper, vice-president of Standard Oil Company of California and a past president of the Industrial Research Institute.

NPVLA Makes Loucks Technical, Scientific Head

The National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has named Charles E. Loucks technical director to handle all its technical and scientific work.

Mr. Loucks first gained general recognition when, as a colonel with the US Army in England, he made the study of the German incendiary bomb warfare which led to the adoption of the American incendiary program.

He was called back to the United States to design and produce the US version of the firebomb. He helped select Denver, Colo., as a site for the Rocky Mountain Arsenal which produced America's incendiary bombs.

Mr. Loucks was a major general in the US army when he completed his military career last May.

Dow Names Beutel To Head La. Division

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has selected the man to develop its projected Louisiana Division, a $20 million unit which will produce caustic soda, chlorine and several organic chemicals. He is Dr. A. P. Beutel, since 1940 general manager of the Texas Division at Freeport.

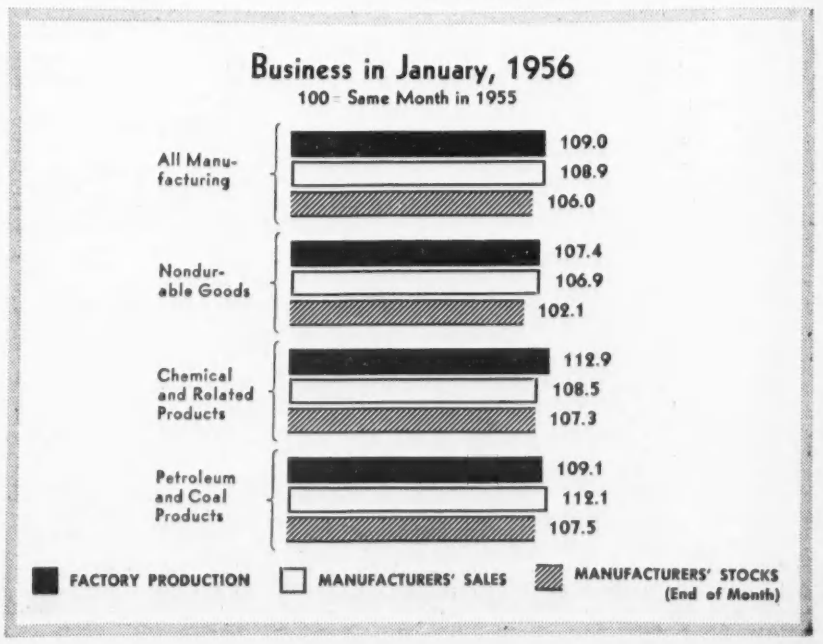
The final decision on the site or sites for the new division is to be made on or before June 5.

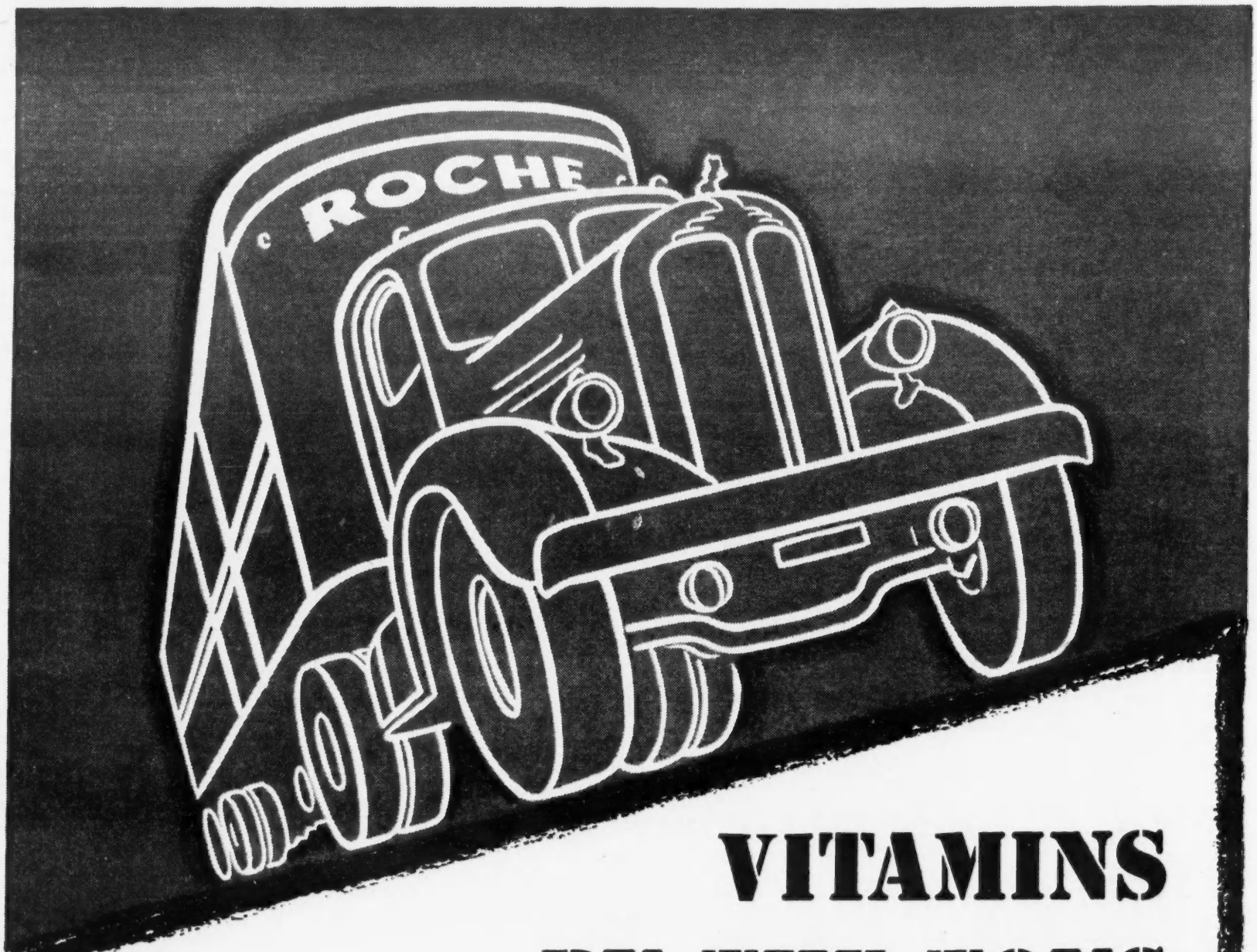
To produce caustic soda, chlorine and several organic chemicals, the Louisiana Division is expected to require an investment of at least $20 million and employ approximately 500 people within a relatively few years.

Dow team for exploratory and developmental work in the Louisiana Division is now being selected. Offices will be set up shortly in the Baton Rouge area.

Fowles Slated for Talk

George Fowles, director of the chemical and rubber division of Business and Defense Services Administration, will discuss the operations of his agency at the spring get-together of the Chemical Bureau Alumni Association. The group is slated to meet April 26 at the Lexington hotel, New York.





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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, April 20 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .85

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —

Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —

Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19

Acetophenole, cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .37 - —

Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms. c.l works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½

Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 6.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs.10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 -16.00
tech., dms. c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.12.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.13.00 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs.24.00 -25.00

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb lots, point of ship lb. .61 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh) bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .56 - .58

Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37¾- —

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75

p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 - 2.60

p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.50 - 4.75

Anthranilic, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide)

Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.12.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.12.75 - —
bots. 1-kilo lots kilo.13.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.13.50 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45

Acid, benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).

Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.126.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.181.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.151.25 -172.25
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.201.00 -222.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.206.00 -227.00
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.101.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.151.50 —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.156.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.126.25 -147.25
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.176.00 -197.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.181.00 -202.00
bulk, c.l., works ton.95.75 - —

Acid, boric, tech., 99.9%, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.106.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.156.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton..161.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.131.25 -152.25
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.181.00 -202.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.186.00 -207.00

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —

Capric, dms lb. .24 - .26

Caprylic, dms. lb. .24 - .26

Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lo. 1.44 - 1.75

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½- .36

Chicago bbls frt alld lb. 3.21 —

Chloroacetic, mono- purif., flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - .21

o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —

Acid, p-chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 2.25 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis. lb. 2.30 - —

Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.

Chromic, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y. metropolitan area lb. .29 - .30

NF (see Chromium trioxide).

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50

Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .29½- .30
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .30 - .30¼
smaller lots lb. .30½- .31

hydrous, gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .28 - .28¼
smaller lots lb. .29 - .29¼
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 - —

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .25 - .27
tanks lb. .23 - —
dbl. dist., dms lb. .25 - .27
tanks lb. .23 - .24

Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .18¾
tanks lb. .14¾- —

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —

2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works, lb. .70 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .72 - —

Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50%, 207°C. or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.10 - —
50% 210° C. or above, total range over 9° C., non-resin grade, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.19 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
50% 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate and resin grade, tanks, same basis, gal. 1.20 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C., or over, dms., ex whse gal. .95 - —
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - .84
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .65 - .72
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret, dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .61 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .62 - .67
245° C. to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —

Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, contained, works lb. .50 - —

Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls. lb. .90 - 1.25

Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-D).

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —

Dithiodibenzoic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —

2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½- —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —

Folic, bots, fib. cns kilo-lots or more gram. 1.40 - —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb 1.370- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775

Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —

Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00

Gamma, dry, grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls. frt alld lb 1.45 - —

Gentisic, 100-lb fib. dms lb 8.50 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 - .35
cbys. lb 19 - —
dms. lb. 15½- —

l-Glutamic, 99½% fib dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 2.00 - —
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.05 - —

Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).

H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43

Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- .19¼

Acid, hyrdochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - .95
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
aqueous, tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel, dms., works lb. .18½- .22½

Hydrofluosilicic, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —

Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys. lb. .88 - —

Isonicotinic, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 5.00 - —

Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).

Itaconic, tech., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
purif., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —

J, paste bbls., works, 100% basis. lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85

Koch, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.00 - —

L, bbls., works lb 1.25 —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	No.	number
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	ord.	ordinary
approx.	approximately	E.	east	oz.	ounce
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	p-	para
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	exp.	expressed	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	F.	fahrenheit	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	ferment.	fermentation	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	carlots	incl.	included	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	SD	specially denatured
coml.	commercial	kgs.	kegs	s.d.	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	l-	laevo	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	lacq.	lacquer	sec.	secondary
cps.	centipoises	lb.	pound	secs.	seconds
cryst.	crystal	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.g.	specific gravity
cs.	cases	l.t.l.	less truckload	ship't	shipment
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	soln.	solution
cyls.	cylinders	mfrs.	manufacturers	s.u.	standard unit
d-	dextro	m-	meta	syn.	synthetic
dbl.	double	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tanks.	railroad tankcars
denat.	denatured	min.	minimum	tech.	technical
dest-dist	destructive-distilled	m.p.	melting point	tert-	tertiary
dl-	dextro-laevo	N-	nitrogen	t.l.	truck loads
dist.	distilled	n-	normal	t.w.	tank wagons
		nat.	natural	USP	U. S Pharmacopoeia
		neut.	neutral	vis.	viscosity
		NF	National Formulary	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				W.	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w w	water-white

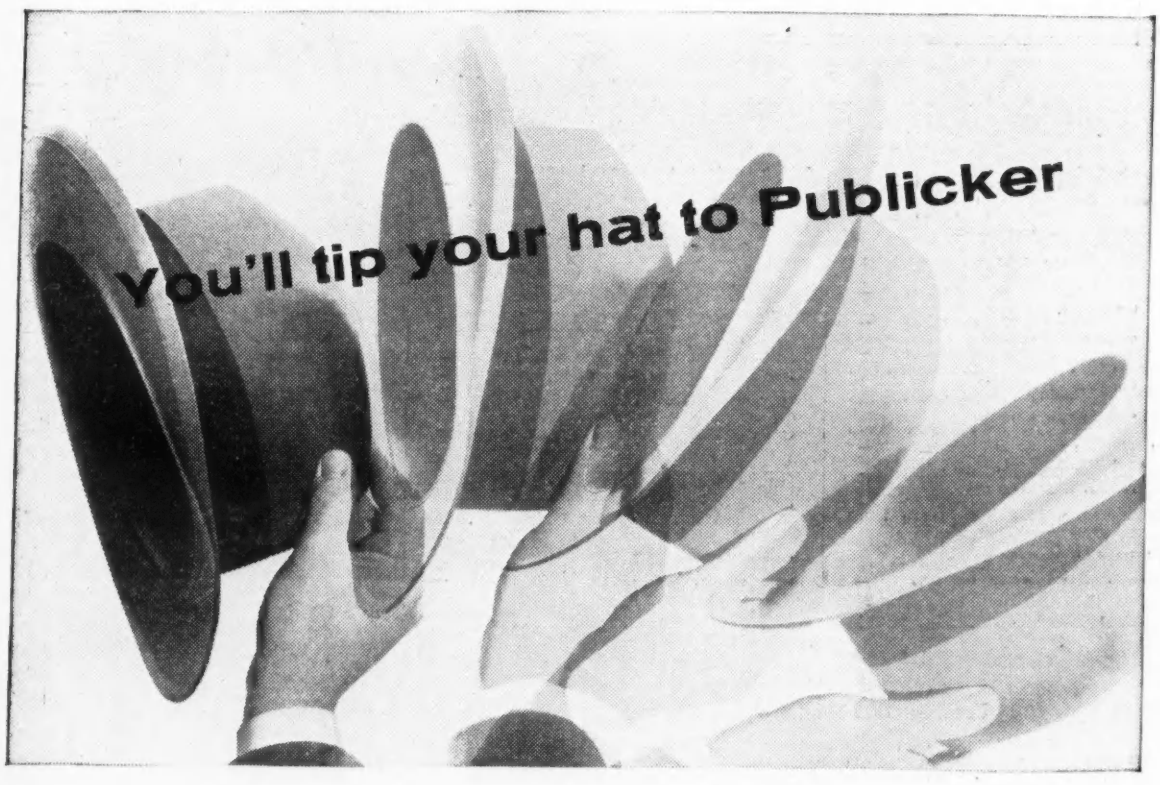
A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1754- .215
smaller lots lb. .1854- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3054- .37
smaller lots lb. .3104- .375
plastic grade 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6 70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11 85 -12 35
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .35½- .37½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2230- —
w.w., dms. lb. .2530- —
Maleic, cryst., powd. dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .25 - .27

Acid, 1-Naphthol-4-sulfonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Cassella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., dlvd kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —

Acid, nitric, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
8-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .18½- .20½
tanks lb. .16½- —
dbl. dist. (white), dms. lb. .20½- .22½
tanks lb. .18½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Creosotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Palm, dist., dms lb. .14¾- .16¾
tanks lb. .12¾- —
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic).
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns. lb. .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld. E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0850- .0975
tanks, works lb. .0640- —

Acid, picric, NF, bbls lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls lb. .34 - .38
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld, on 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .65
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .18¾- .20¾
tanks lb. .16¼- —
s.d., dms lb. .17¼- .19¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .15¼- .17¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16¾
triple pressed, bgs lb. .17½- .19½
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton 39 50 - —
Tall, dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - .09½
tanks, works lb. .07½- .08
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .15¼- .17¼
tanks lb. .13¼- —
hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
tech., dms lb. 1.05 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .47 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .47½- —
smaller lots lb. .48 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .49 - —
imported lb. .39½- .40
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .81 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots. gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms lb. .65 - .90
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 2.08 - 2.10
flake lb. 2.04 - 2.06
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .90 - .92
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15½- —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- .23¼
tanks, works lb .19½- —
Cetyl, extra, fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .48 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21 - —
normal (see 1-Decanol).



One of the World's Major Producers of

★ *Ethyl Alcohol*
★ *Butyl Alcohol*
★ *Butyl Acetate*
★ *Acetaldehyde*
★ *Butadiene*
★ *Ethyl Acetate*
★ *Amyl Acetate*
★ *Acetone*
★ *Acetic Acid*
★ *Refined Fusel Oil*

FOR UNIFORM QUALITY—
FOR STEADY SUPPLY—
FOR PROMPT DELIVERY

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.
1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.
NEW YORK • NEW ENGLAND • MIDWESTERN DISTRIBUTORS, PUBLICKER ALCOHOL & CHEMICAL SALES CORP.
PHILADELPHIA—LOCUST 4-1400 • NEW YORK—OXFORD 5-4160 • BOSTON—HOMESTEAD 9-0022
CHICAGO—RANDOLPH 6-6678 • CLEVELAND—CHERRY 1-6140

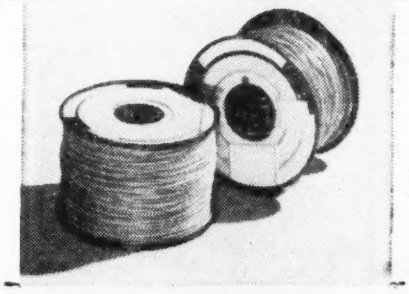
Alcohol, denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .59½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .70½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .43½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65½- .71½
tanks, same basis gal. .44½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .70
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - .71
tanks, same basis gal. .42 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65½- .71½
tanks, same basis gal. .44½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .59½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .70½
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .42 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .70
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.20.53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.20.58 -20.64
tanks, same basis gal.20.37 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .42 - —
absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.21.63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.21.68 -21.74
tanks, same basis gal.21.47 - —
2 Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾- —
Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .18¾ - —
Hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 - —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms lb. 1.18 - 1.48
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10½- —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l. or t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. or l.t.l., dms., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn lb. .38 - —
f.o.b. Newark, N. J lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .365 - —
dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .375 - —
Tridecyl, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .85 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarine (see 1,2-dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Allethrin, 90%, dms, frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .45 - .48
powd., cs lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs lb. .50 - .53
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene(see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd. dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0425- —
l.c.l., works lb. .045 - .0725
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .16 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1450- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1500- —
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0520- .1295
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾- .18¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0295- —
20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .032 - —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .042 - —
bulk, same basis lb. .027 - —
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2590- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2400- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .66½- —
standard grade, dms lb. .46½- —
Powder, lining, extra, fine, dms. lb. 1.07 - —
standard grade, dms lb. .76½- —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .39 - .42
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 3.95 - —
Prices $1 per ton higher in the south
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 .18
powd., dms., works lb. .36 .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots, lb 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —

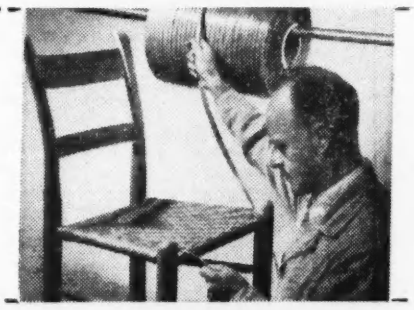
Protect... decorate... strengthen... with

CELLULOSE ACETATE and CELLULOSE ACETATE BUTYRATE

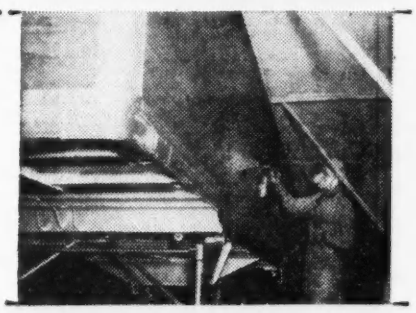
...versatile film formers by Eastman



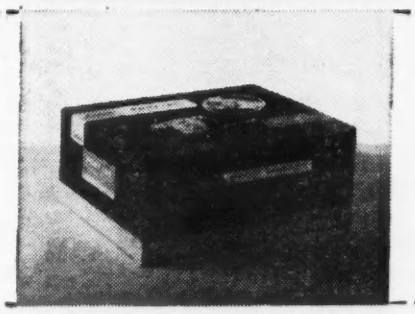
SAFEGUARDING CABLE PERFORMANCE—Among the oldest protective coating applications for Eastman cellulose acetate is wire and cable lacquer. Such lacquers provide an excellent waterproof coating along with toughness and abrasion resistance. Lacquers made with Eastman cellulose acetate butyrate are also used in this field, particularly for the protection of ignition cables and other specialized wiring.



WATERPROOFING FIBER—Half-Second Butyrate (Eastman's low-viscosity cellulose acetate butyrate) is used to make fiber weaving materials water-repellent. The fiber stripping is passed through a hot melt of Half-Second Butyrate, emerging with a clear coating which maintains its gloss and strength despite the damaging effects of repeated washings and outdoor exposure. The coating also resists scuffing and the attack of mild acids and alcohol.



PROTECTING ALUMINUM OUTDOORS—Prolonged testing with a leading user of aluminum trailer trucks shows that clear lacquer made with Eastman Half-Second Butyrate can furnish long-lasting protection for outdoor aluminum surfaces against pitting and spotting. What's more, these lacquers can be applied easily and inexpensively, for no prime coat is needed on properly cleaned surfaces, and the lacquers air-dry in three to five minutes.



IMPROVING PACKAGE APPEARANCE—A superior decorative and protective coating for paper and foil has been found in Half-Second Butyrate. The lacquer shows excellent adhesion over inks, imparts a high gloss, and is outstanding in its resistance to discoloration by sunlight and aging. It is effective in films far thinner than possible with ordinary lacquers, providing greater mileage per gallon. And its superior eye-appeal pays off quickly at the point of sale.

Cellulose esters made by Eastman may be just what you need if you are seeking a film to protect, decorate, seal, cushion or mask some particular product. Eastman cellulose acetate and cellulose acetate butyrates are available with varying acetyl and butyryl contents in a wide range of viscosities. They are used in numerous formulations as special purpose coatings on metal, glass, paper, plastic, foil and wood. For more information on the properties of these Eastman products, call our nearest sales office or write: EASTMAN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC., subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company, KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
A subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; New York City; Framingham, Mass.; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Chicago; St. Louis; Houston.
West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Aminophylline, USP 100-lb dms lb 3.55 - —
Ammonia anhyd. fertilizer tanks, works, frt. equald ton 85.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks works, frt equald ton 87.50 - —
aqueous (29.4% NH3), dms. c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.00 - —
tanks works, anhyd basis ton 88.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.65 - 11.15
white gran (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 - —
Benzoate USP dms., kgs. 4,000-lb. lots frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate gran. dms. c.l. works ton 319.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 395.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 400.00 - —
Bicarbonate dom. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.00 - —
imp. dms l.c.l. lb .07¼ - .08½
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms. dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .40 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., white, gran., fines, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼ - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate dom. fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western works frt. equald ton 68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5%N bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 51.00 - —
imp. Canadian, 33.5% N., eastern bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton.
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton 70.00 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb .26½ - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 79.76 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 187.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 271.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - .47½
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0935- —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0935- —
Salicylate, NF dms. kgs lb 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
Sulfate coke-oven bulk producing ovens, base price ton 42.00 - 45.00
syn., bulk, c.l., works ton 42.00 - 46.00
purif., dms., works lb. .09 - .09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton 160.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .28
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
highly purif. cbys. 100% basis lb 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% soln. dms. c.l. works lb. .06½- —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dl-basic, bots lb 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb 6.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic bots lb 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate ex fusel oil tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 15½- —
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17¼- —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms. c.l. works l.c.l., works lb. .25¾- —
tanks works lb. .26¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb 1.85 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Angelica root, dom. bls lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals. lb. .20¼- —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. No prices.
Spanish, bgs. lb. .31 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., frt. alld lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Anthracene, 90-95% bbls., ton-lots, smaller lots, works lb. .83 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls. c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb .41 - —
lb .43 - —
Antimony potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .65½- .70½
USP, powd., dms lb. 70½- .71½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 - 23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms. 1 kilo lots kilo. 74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. No prices.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls. ex whse. Trioxide, USP dms lb. .54 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
Asafetida, cs lb. .06½- .07½
powd., bbls., dms lb. .36 - .39
Ashestine (see Talc, tinrous, N. Y.) lb. .50 - .53
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 1,430.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines. ton. 742.50 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton. 611.60 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 479.60 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 408.10 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 382.80 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 353.10 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 190.30 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 190.30 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 190.30 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 171.60 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 171.60 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 134.75 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 134.75 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.35 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 115.50 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 81.90 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 71.92 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 68.25 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 57.75 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 48.30 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 42.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.95 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 42.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 38.85 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 42.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 37.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton. 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon refy ton. 20.00 - —
Aspirin, (see Acid acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 3.90 - —
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 2.45 - 2.65

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. 70 - —
less than 1,000,000 units. 50,000 units. 75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton. 100.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 110.00 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. l.c.l., works ton. 165.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms ton. 175.00 - —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 200.00 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton. 210.00 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 275.00 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton. 285.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray dms lb. .15 - .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton. 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
95-75% bgs. mines ton. 25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton. 45.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y ton. 65.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 6.75 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 14.00 - —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton. 80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton. 83.10 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton. 78.95 - —
1-ton lots, ex whse ton. 81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., t.l., dms lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Benzene (See Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .007 - —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .0085- —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.05 - —
Sulfate, tech., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate t.f.c., cns. dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms. c.l., works, frt. equald. l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank, trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .24 - —
A 2½c differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. in steel dms. prices were ½c lower.
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Dimethylamine, 55-gal. dms., lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Formate, cns. lb 1.30 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots. lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride technical)
Biotin cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, cars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs. ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate cryst., dms lb 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib dms lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide)
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works. l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .72 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse. lb. .12 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs. c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .074 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1225- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .06 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .0790- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .122 - .125
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0550- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .0950- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .045 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. l.c.l., works lb. .085 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .13½- —
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .16 - .45
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .0160- .0675
tree bark, bls. lb. .63 - .65
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton. 190.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 200.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 110.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton. 120.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs unit-ton. 155.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago. unit-ton. 4.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. unit-ton. 4.75 - —
l.c.l. lb. .13 - .15
Bloodroot, bls lb. .15½- .19½
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.10 - —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Chinese, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl, violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Milori, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .85 - —
Phthalocyanide, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Blue, potash, CP, bbls., same basis. lb. .56 - —
Potash, CP. bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, soluble, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .19 - —
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.35 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate)
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. Los Angeles ton. 60.00 - —
ton 82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D) of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF precip.)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 80.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chicago ton. 130.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 71.50 - —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 69.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 119.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 124.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 43.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton. 93.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 98.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 36.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 57.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton. 107.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 112.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 51.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 48.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 98.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 103.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse, pt. l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .24
Borneol, cns lb. .19 - .26
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. 2.50 - 4.50
l.t.l., works lb. .62 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .62 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .38
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - .32
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, cbys. bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 1.52 - —
Bronze powder aluminum (see A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt., paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .17¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ .17¼
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .16¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .16½
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., works lb. .07 - .07¾
l.c.l., works lb. .07¼- .08
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾- —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07½- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .85 - —
Butadiene, tefd., cyls., c.l. refy lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., refy. lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04½- —
N. Y. harbor gal. .08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. equald. l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
Butylamine (see mono-, di-, and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .56 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .22½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate). lb. 19½ - —

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works. gram. .65 - —
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. 7.05 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .94 - .98
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated,, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works. ton.38.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.50 - —
l.c.l. works ton.47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.110.00 -160.00
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.29.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton.12.35 - —
pellets bgs., c.l., works ton.35.40 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. ton.34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. 29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .24 - .50
Cyclamate, 100-lb fib. dms. lb. 2.95 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms. lb. .74 - .76
USP, bbls., dms lb. .67 - .69
Hydride, dms. works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.22.60 -24.75
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .49
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼ - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.46.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted gram. .06 - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
feed grade, 18½%P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.79.55 -83.25
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.88.25 -93.25
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.94.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.99.50 -104.50
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½ - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, etns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 3.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.23 - 3.67
nat. USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots. lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs. lb. .85 - .90
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .52 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs. lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .16½ - .17
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan area. ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis lb. .033 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½ - .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .05½ - —
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11½ - .13¾
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10½ - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .13¼ - —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers,, dms., tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. .10½ - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb. 3.20 - —
"B" lb. 3.10 - —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs. lb. 1.95 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 2.95 - —
green, Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.40 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb.14.50 -15.20
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per dlvd gram. .295 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, A units per lb., dms., works, million units. .12 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd, million units. .21 - —
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns. gram. .35 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .084 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 4.50 6.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 Nom.
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .32 Nom.
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .38 - —
imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .24 - .25
New Zealand, same basis lb. .26 - .27
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same oasis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls. lb. .18 - —
longstick, cracked, bls. lb. .20 - —
shortstick, cracked, bls. lb. .19 - —
Corinje, bls. lb. .21 - —
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil ton.160.00 - 165.00
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.00 -30.00
syn., cns lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½ - —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .40 - .41
Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Indian, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd E lb. .33 - .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E. lb. .543 .553
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .593 .603
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .543 .553
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .583 .593
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .543 .553
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Hydrate 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate NF, bbls., bgs., works. lb. 1.32 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb 1.85 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd lb 2.03 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .78 - —
Roman, cs lb. 1.50 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½ .32½
smaller lots works lb .27 .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant. ton.52.00 - —
Briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant. ton.75.00 -80.00
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.81.00 -85.00
lump, bulk, c.l. ton.55.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.57.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.57.00 -67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South. ton.53.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.38.00 - —
t.l., works, South ton.41.00 - —

BROMIDES
for chemical processing

Hydrobromic Acid

A NEW, MODERN PLANT with new exacting controls and increased capacity is now producing Hydrobromic Acid at Michigan Chemical Corporation. Greater demand for this product as a brominating agent and for the manufacture of other bromides made this expansion necessary.

Why use HBr? Because bromide intermediates, made with Hydrobromic Acid, often provide a higher yield of finished products and more economical production.

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Michigan Chemical Corporation, for almost twenty years a quality producer of chemicals, offers a series of pure bromides, among them being Ethyl Bromide, Monobromobenzene, Cyclopentyl Bromide and Hydrobromic Acid, specially made for use in pharmaceutical manufacturing. Write for further information or catalog.

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MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION Saint Louis, Michigan

EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue New York 17, New York

BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Chestnut Extract—Coriander Seed

Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., multiple units, 5 cars, works, tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11¾- .13

Chlorine, liq., cyls., tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.92 - —
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.12 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.12 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 7.12 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., 1,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld lb. .75 - —
less than 1,000 lbs, same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb. 1.05 - —
l.t.l., works lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.95 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —

o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
Chlorophyll, oil-soluble, not fixed, 4%, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.23 - —
dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 8.90 - —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis. lb. 58.00 - —
75% tin, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
90% tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 150 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40

Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .68 - —
Sulfate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - —
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .85 - —
"000", bgs., afloat lb. 1.00 - —
Citral, bots., cns lb. 5.45 - 5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 3.10 - —
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 4.85 - 5.15
Civet, artif, bots lb. 13.75 -15.00
nat., bots oz. 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton. 19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn. ton. 10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton. 20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port. long-ton. 42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port. long-ton. 27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works ton. 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. ton. 35.00 - 36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex-dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton. 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. net ton. 60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .48 - —
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41 - —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .41 - —
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .255 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2650- .32
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 2.62 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthanate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .46¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .79 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.32 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 13.75 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .47 - .52
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .75 - 1.00
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .4075- —
l.c.l., works lb. .4225- —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .50¾- .51¼
cryst., bbls., works lb. .34¾- .35¼
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .80½- —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .81½- —
smaller lots lb. .83½- —
Gluconate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.35
Hydrate, dms., l.c., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .57½- —
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .46 - .49½
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 100-2,000-lb. lb. lots, works lb. .57 - .64½
red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000 lb. lots lb. .69½- .83½
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000 lots or more, works. lb. .57½- .67½
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½- .65½
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .2360- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 16.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 17.20 -19.70
Monohydrated, 35%, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 27.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 27.75 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 35.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 37.35 - —
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 175.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f ton. 170.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .09½- —
Roumanian, bgs lb. .08½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs lb. .08¾- .09

You'll make money on chemicals this year!

Regardless of the type of business you're in—if you're successful, chemicals will contribute something to your profits. Perhaps your chemical profits will be in the form of processes that cut costs or make your products better; perhaps they will be in components—like plastics, for instance—that will make your products more saleable; perhaps they will be in a form which brings something entirely new to your business. But, in one way or another, chemicals will mean profits for you—for only the chemical industry supplies *all* other industries.

Chances are you'll make more and more profits as the result of chemical progress in the years ahead. New chemical plant construction for 1956 and 1957 alone is estimated at $1.6 billion. Chemical sales which hit $21 billion in 1955 are expected to increase another 50% within the next ten years. And every other industry will profit by this progress!

In marking the observance of the third annual Chemical Progress Week, Columbia-Southern reminds you of the opportunities which the chemical industry will be bringing your way.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
ONE GATEWAY CENTER · PITTSBURGH 22 · PENNSYLVANIA
IN CANADA: Standard Chemical Limited and its Commercial Chemicals Division

CHLORINE, ALKALIES AND RELATED CHEMICALS
•
OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	7.16	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.31	—
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.13	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.28	—
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).			
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk	gram.	3.50	- 3.55
Cottonseed meal, expeller, 41%, bgs., Memphis	ton.	51.00	-51.50
solvent, same basis	ton.	49.00	-49.50
Cramp bark, NF, bls	lb.	.85	- .9[illegible]
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms.	lb.	3.20	- 3.45
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).			
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys.	lb.	3.05	- 3.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted	gal.	.22	- —
soln., 80%, tanks, works	gal.	.2068-	—
refd., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.40	- .42
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.50	- .53
tanks, same basis	gal.	.30	- .33
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms.	lb.	1.60	- 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
pinewood, dms., c.l., incl.	lb.	.0561	- —
l.c.l., incl.	lb.	.0634-	—
N.Y. whse., dms., l.c.l. incl.	lb.	.0745-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0460-	—
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.1625-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1675-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.145 -	—
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1775-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1825-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.160 -	—
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.60 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.61 -	—
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.1775-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1825-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.160 -	—
2-97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.2173-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2225-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.200 -	—
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt., equald	lb.	.17¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14 -	—
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.50 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.51 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.49 -	—
Methyl ether, cns	lb.	1.90	- 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¼-	.25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	13.00	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	14.25	- —
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	16.75	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	17.75	- —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.27	- .30
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	- .31½
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs.	lb.	.60	- .65
powd., cs	lb.	.75	- .80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.11	- —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs.	lb.	.15½-	.16
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.14½-	.15
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.08½-	—
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract	ton.	55.00	- —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton		2.75	- —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l. works	ton.	75.00	- —
l.c.l., bgs., works	ton.	96.00	- —
6-16 mesh, dms. c.l., works.	ton.	120.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	140.00	- —
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.70	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.72	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.55	- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E	lb.	.28½-	.37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis	lb.	.30	- .38¼
tanks, works, same basis	lb.	.27	- .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.33½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.32	- —
Cyclohexene, min. 98%, b.r. 82.5°C-85°C, 360-lb. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.60	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.52	- —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.46½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.48½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.45	- —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works.	cyl.	48.00	- —
6 oz. cyls., works	cyl.	12.00	- —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots,	gal.	.38	- —
100-gal. lots	gal.	.37	- —
200-gal. lots	gal.	.36	- —

D

2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.37	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	- .46
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.40	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45	- .49
tanks, same basis	lb.	.39	- —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.40	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	- .49
tanks, works	lb.	.39	- —
Dandelion root, bls	lb.	.35	- .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd. fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46	- —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.23	- .27
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.25	- .26¾
fib. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	- .28
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.26	- .27¾
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.41	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.43	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.38½-	—
Deertongue leaves, bls	lb.	.45	- —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works	ton.	49.50	- —
14½% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works	ton.	48.00	- —
17%P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works	ton.	56.00	- —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works	ton.	62.10	- —
Degras, common, bbls	lb.	.11	- .12
neutral, less 2% f.f.a, bbls	lb.	.21	- .22
over 2% f.f.a., bbls	lb.	.20	- .21
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride	bots.	24.00	-25.00
dl, bots	lb.	6.50	- —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.18	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.33	- —
canary, light paper bgs, c.l.	100 lbs.	8.92	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.07	- —
Dextrin, corn, canary dark paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.02	- —
white paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.76	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.91	- —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.			
Potato, imported, bgs.	lb.	.10½-	.11
Dextrose, USP, dms.	lb.	.17¾-	—
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).			
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.	lb.	4.50	- 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28¾-	—
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28¾-	—
o-Dianisidine, fib. dms.	lb.	2.00	- —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.89¾-	.90
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.90¼-	.91
tanks, same basis	lb.	.88 -	—
p-Dibromobenzene bgs., 500-lb. lots.	lb.	.55 -	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.32 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.30 -	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.66 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.66½-	.67
tanks, works, dlvd.	lb.	.64 -	.64½
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.64 -	—
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.55 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.56 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.53 -	—
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.91 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.93 -	—
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.30½-	.31½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31½-	.32½
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.29½-	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.63½-	.64
tanks, works	lb.	.61 -	—
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works	lb.	.83 -	—
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.12¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¾-	—
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.33½-	—
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works	lb.	.34 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.32 -	—
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).			
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.03 -	—
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.51 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.49½-	—
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.58¼-	.59
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.59¼-	.60
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.33½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31½-	—
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.80	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.85	- —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.26½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½-	—
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.47 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.45 -	—
Ethanolamines dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.69 -	—
l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.70 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb	.67 -	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.42 -	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.43 -	.45
tanks same basis	lb.	.40 -	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27 -	—
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17 -	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.50½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48½-	—
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50 -	—
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate). Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).			
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼-	—
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.31 -	—
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.47½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.48 -	—

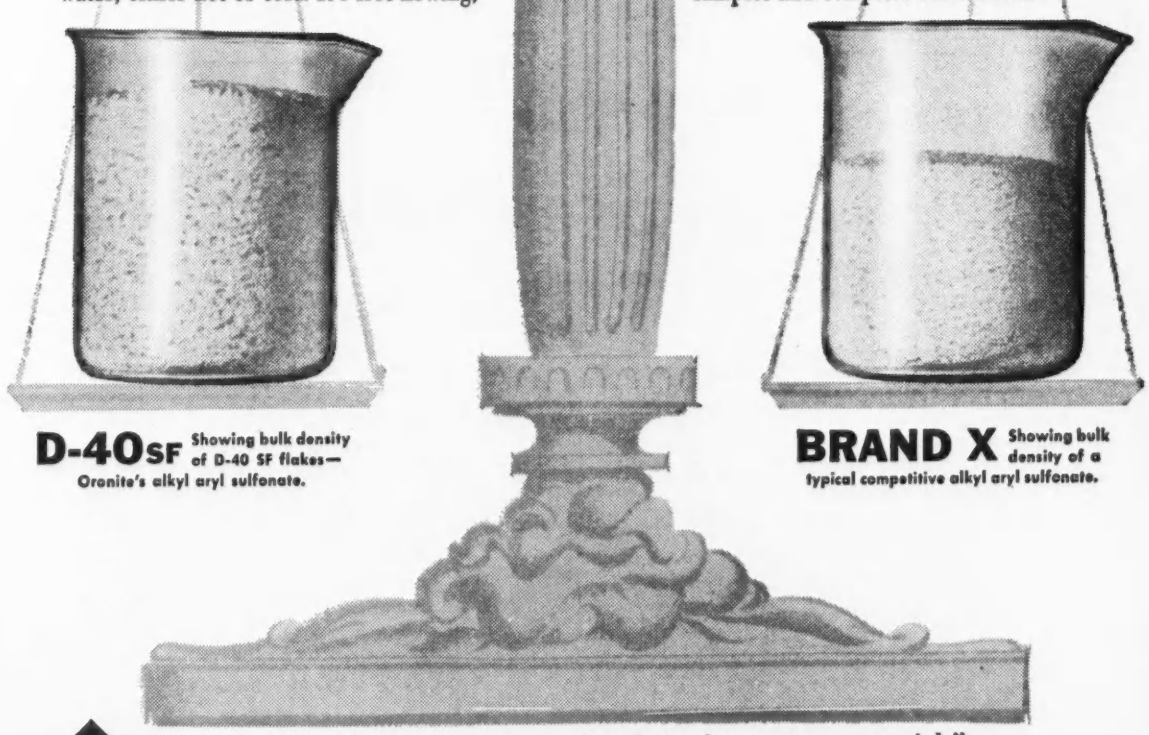
LOW DENSITY
D-40

Increase your profits on re-packaged detergents!

It's simple arithmetic—buy D-40 SF (flakes) by weight and sell it by volume. Because of D-40 SF's low density it doesn't require as much product to fill your packages so your profits are increased. You will also find D-40 flakes firm and without the usual dustiness inherent in so many spray-dried materials.

D-40 SF is readily soluble in hard or soft water, either hot or cold. It's free-flowing, provides maximum amount of foam and maintains foam stability in presence of grease. Being neutral, D-40 SF will not harm painted surfaces.

Packaged in either 70 lb. bags or 170 lb. drums for easy handling. Compare D-40 SF with the product you are now using. Just contact the Oronite office nearest you for samples and complete information.



D-40 SF Showing bulk density of D-40 SF flakes—Oronite's alkyl aryl sulfonate.

BRAND X Showing bulk density of a typical competitive alkyl aryl sulfonate.

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ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

CHEMICAL PROGRESS WEEK-APRIL 23-28

Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.30¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31¼	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.30½	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.28¼	—
Monoethyl etner, ams., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.20	—
acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26¾	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.27¼	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.25¼	—
Monomethyl ether ams., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	43½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.44½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	41½	—
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots	kilo.	100.00	-147.50
	kilo.	110.00	-152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom. dms.,	lb	.90	1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram	5.00	5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms	lb.	.35	.38
Stearate dms., ton lots	lb.	.25	—
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.64	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64½	.65
tanks, works	lb.	62	—

Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works.	lb.	1.10	1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk	gram.	.065	.072
Sulfate, bulk	gram.	.065	.072
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works	lb.	2.75	—
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms	lb.	2.55	—
tech., dms	lb.	1.09	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.29	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.08	—
Di-iso-octyl pntnalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.30½	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	63½	.64
tanks, works	lb.	.61	—
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20¾	—
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.51	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	48	—
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.10	.10½
nat., bgs.	lb.	.09	—

Dimethyl anthranilate, ens	lb.	5.25	5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.22	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.23	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	1.20	—
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines	lb.	.68	—
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.69	—
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis	lb.	.66	—
Hydroquinone, dms.	lb.	1.70	2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.27½	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.27	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.28	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.25	—
Sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.16	—
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt equald	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.42½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.39½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.29½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.28¼	—
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works.	lb.	.34	.39
tanks, works	lb.	.33	—
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.68	—
smaller lots	lb.	.71	—
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms	lb.	.22	—
89°C., dms	lb.	.24	—

2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystalizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, frt. alld E	lb.	.15	—
crystalizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20¾	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.20	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.37	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb.	.11	—
refd., 63°C., dms	lb.	.23	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.44½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.45½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.42½	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.32½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.33½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.30½	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.60	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.60½	.61
tanks, works, dlvd	lb.	.58	.58½
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.60	—
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.61	—
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.27	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.35	—
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.47	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.52	—
ex-whse.	gal.	.62	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.59	—
dlvd. N. Y	gal.	.67	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.45	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.			
Oxide, perfume grade, ens	lb.	.54	.61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.53¾	—
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.51	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms	lb.	5.00	5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock	ton.	70.00	72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	—
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.00	—
l.c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.05	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, FD & C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	17.60
No. 2	lb.	15.65	17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	17.60
No. 2	lb.	19.60	22.85
No. 3	lb.	21.30	35.90
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	5.90	7.85
No. 2	lb.	3.30	4.10
No. 3	lb.	19.60	22.85
No. 4	lb.	5.55	7.50
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	9.15	11.05
No. 5	lb.	3.30	4.10
No. 6	lb.	3.30	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb.	15.65	16.10
No. 6	lb.	15.65	16.10
No. 7	lb.	14.35	14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 4	lb.	19.60	20.05
No. 5	lb.	5.25	5.70
No. 17	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 18	lb.	23.55	24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.00	15.45
No. 21	lb.	3.10	3.60
No. 22	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 33	lb.	24.20	24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00	17.45
Violet,, D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65	16.10
Yellow D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05	13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05	13.50

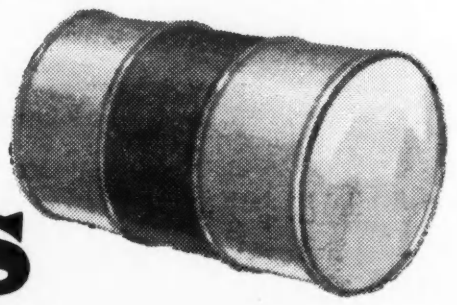
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—

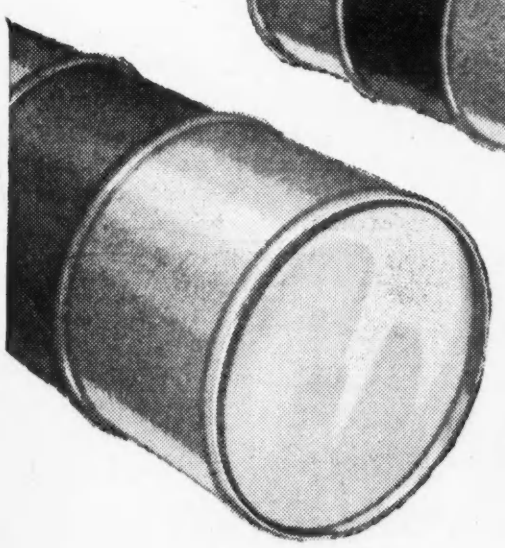
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.05	13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	10.95

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless	lb.	.89	—
27 Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.09	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	.89	—
36 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.00	—
40 Orange R extra, conc	lb.	1.29	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.31	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	.98	—
151 Orange AD	lb.	.67	—
161 Orange RR	lb.	.80	—
176 Fast red A	lb.	1.18	—
179 Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.25	—
180 Blue F4B	lb.	1.11	—
561 Brown B	lb.	2.45	—
581 Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.13	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RU, conc.	lb.	1.03	—
202 Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	.91	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.94	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	1.10	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	.92	—
234 Brown Y	lb.	1.08	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	1.16	—
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	1.62	—
289 Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.44	—
299 Black F, conc	lb.	1.86	—
304 Neutral black 2B, conc.	lb.	2.43	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.80	—
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb.	1.16	—
365 Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	3.11	—
382 Scarlet B	lb.	2.20	—
401 Diazo black BHD	lb.	.79	—
406 Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.30	—
419 Red FC	lb.	1.23	—
420 Brown M	lb.	1.19	—
448 Red 4BX, conc	lb.	1.43	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.65	—
593 Green BY, conc	lb.	.87	—
596 Yellow Brown K, extra	lb.	1.08	—
620 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.11	—
639 Fast Yellow GG	lb.	1.97	—
640 Yellow XX	lb	1.95	—
655 Yellow OX	lb	2.24	—
657 Green V	lb	2.31	—
662 Brilliant green G	lb.	3.07	—

HARSHAW DRIERS





keep quality rolling

Typical Harshaw Driers

LIQUID DRIERS

Uversol (Naphthenate) Liquids — Lithos, Octasols
Linoresinate Liquids — Pastes
Linoleate Liquids — Pastalls

SOLID DRIERS

Uversol (Naphthenate) Solids — Linoleate Solids, Soyate Solids
Linoresinate Solids — Fused Resinates

POWDERED DRIERS

Precipitated Resinates
Drying Salts: Cobalt, Lead, Manganese, Zinc

Harshaw's precise manufacturing specifications demand the following tests for every batch of driers produced:

- Metal content
- Specific gravity
- Color
- Viscosity
- Total solids content
- Flash point (TCC)
- Moisture content
- Acid value
- Miscibility with raw linseed oil
- Miscibility with mineral spirits
- Benzene insoluble content
- Customer's specified tests

Order your next requirement of driers from Harshaw. They are produced and tested at our plant in Gloucester City, N. J. where we have the most modern facilities available. Harshaw Driers are distributed nation-wide through 18 stock points.

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
Cleveland 6, Ohio
CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • DETROIT • HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON
HOUSTON • LOS ANGELES • PHILADELPHIA • PITTSBURGH

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
667 Milling green 6B, conc. lb. 4.05 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.68 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 6BN Powder lb. 1.91 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.07 - —
729 Blue B, conc lb. 3.06 - —
749 Red BX lb. .87 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc. lb. 3.48 - —
865 Nigrosine J lb. 4.76 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.88 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.85 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 3.20 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra. lb. 2.99 - —
1085 Alizarine blue black B lb. 2.56 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.19 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.93 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste. lb. 1.10 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.26 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb. 2.48 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.21 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.94 - —
lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, double powder. lb. 3.94 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste. lb. 2.54 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 1.83 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 1.76 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 3.07 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.10 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.44 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 2.03 - —
p-813 Naphthol SWF lb.
Dyes, coaltar, oil soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 lb. 1.06 - —
73 Oil scarlet ZBL lb. 1.44 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works,
1073 Oil violet ZiRS lb. 6.81 - —
1078 Alizarine cyanine green base Z lb. 6.13 - —
1080 Oil violet special Z lb. 6.81 - —
Oil black ZBC lb. 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD lb. 3.03 - —
Oil black ZHH lb. 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM lb. 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN lb. 8.02 - —
Oil blue ZV lb. 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG lb. 1.32 - —
Oil red Z-1700 lb. 1.49 - —
Oil yellow ZG, conc lb. 6.33 - —
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.
p-517 Spirit yellow ZR lb. 4.62 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit black ZRB lb. 2.95 - —
Spirit brown ZG lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit red ZB, conc lb. 6.41 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.07 - 1.09
tanners, bbls lb. .06 - .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .32
powd., bbls., hxs lb. .45 - —
select, bundles lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 42.50 - 44.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 3.75 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .93 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .75 - —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram .60 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo. 150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 2.00 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 84.00 - —
Sulfate, bots oz. 84.00 - —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11½ - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11¾ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¾ - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .58 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
t.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .41 - .43
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - .45
Butyl ketone, dms, c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Butyrate, works lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - .70
smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.71 - 3.45
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns lb. 1.11 - —
¼-lb cns lb. 1.21 - —
Indust., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .10 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, chys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and less than truckload, works, frt. equald lb. .51½ - .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms, l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).

Ethyl silicate dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .47 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .44½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½ - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l., or t.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
l.t.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .19½ - —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17 - —

Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots lb. 7.35 - 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots lb. 2.90 - —
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton 18.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .17½ - —
Czech, medium, bgs lb. .11½ - —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .11 - —

Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .08½ - .09
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .08½ - .09
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
soln., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.00 - 14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be, photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½ - .09
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾ - —
Oxalate, gran. dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran. pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .29½ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - .43

Shell Chemical announces—

EAK

ethyl amyl ketone

available now in tank car and tank truck quantities!

New high-boiling active solvent for nitrocellulose and vinyl lacquers

Now . . . to bring you even more flexibility in formulating . . . the Shell "Quality Group" of lacquer solvents includes *ethyl amyl ketone*.

EAK is the active lacquer solvent that dissolves *more nitrocellulose than any other high boiler commonly used.*

In formulating a high solids lacquer, EAK will give you a low viscosity solution with exceptional diluent tolerance. EAK imparts superior properties of blush resistance, gloss and flow-out to coatings for wood or metal.

- For automotive lacquers and thinners, EAK reduces the amount of rubbing, contributes to durability, and adds to showroom appeal.
- For furniture lacquers, hot or cold spray, EAK provides good flow-out, leveling, blush resistance and freedom from bubbling.
- EAK has proved outstanding in making industrial maintenance vinyl lacquers, because of its high solvent power.
- In silk-screen printing lacquers, EAK gives freedom from screen-clogging and excellent adhesion.

EAK has now taken its place in the family of Shell quality lacquer solvents that includes MEK, MIBK, and acetone. Write for technical bulletins for many suggested formulations.

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IN CANADA: Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited • Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver

Ferric sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 31.75 - 33.75
l.c.l., works ton 34.75 - 40.75
lb. .37 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .94 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton 34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns gal. 32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls. gal. 4.00 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 1.37 - —
Scrap, same basis ton. 1.33 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Formaldehyde, USP, 37% (inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0675- —
l.c.l., works lb. .072 - .0725
tanks, dlvd lb. .04 - —
Zone 2, 12-15% methanol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .071 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .043 - —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd lb. .04 - —
Fringetree bark, bls lb .60 - .61
Fullers' earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton 19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 20.00 - 21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 16.30 - 17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 17.50 - 18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. 21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .48 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .59 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .66 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .70 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .77 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 23 - 24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 4.35 - 4.80
standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.20 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb 6.00 - 10.25
Root, African, bls lb. .35 - —
Cochin, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs lb. .60 Nom.
No. 3, bgs lb. .63 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .31 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
pakers 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½- —
renderers' 115 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
178-206 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88% to refineries, tanks lb. .18½ Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks lb. .16½- —
refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
USP, CP, 95% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
yellow, dist., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Gylcerine).
Glyoxal, 30% dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib dms. ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2 90-95% bgs fib dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
not all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¾- .07⅞
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅛- .07¼
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.40 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd N of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
31-45%, bbls, same basis lb. .41 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works, lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B kegs lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs lb. .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic amber sorts, bgs lb. .22 - .23
powd., USP, bbls lb. .27 - .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C)
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .23 - —
No. 2, bgs lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bgs lb. .16½- .18
Manila C, bgs lb. .41 - .43
CBB, bgs lb. .37 Nom.
DBB, bgs lb. .31 - .33
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .14 - .16
MA, soft, bgs lb. .22 - .24
WS, bgs lb. No stocks.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .24 - .26
bgs lb. .24 - .26
nubs, bgs lb. .33 - .35
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
sorts, bgs lb. .22 - —
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .28 - —
nubs, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs lb. .16½- .17½
E, bgs lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14½- .15½
nubs, bgs lb. .18 - .19
Siam, cs lb. .39 - —
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .47 - .49
No. 2, bbls lb. .29 - .30
No. 3, bbls lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .16½- .17
seeds, bxs lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14½- .16
Wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Guar, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .40 - —
tech. grade, bgs., c.l lb. .32 - —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .55 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .45 - —
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .40 - —
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .28 - .30
Myrrh, cs. lb. .55 - —
Opium (see Opium).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs lb 22 - 30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb 3.00 - 3.50
No. 2, cs lb 2.55 - 2.60
No. 3, cs lb 1.75 - 1.80
powd. USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs. trucks, dlvd. N Y C ton 20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., same basis ton 20.00 - —
works, N. Y. C ton 17.00 - —
imp. English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton 60.00 - 62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .24 - .28
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms lb. 3.30 - 3.70
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. 70 - 75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .30½- —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works, 50-lb. lots lb. 22.50 - —
5-lb. lots lb. 23.00 - —
1-lb. lots lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 1.98 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .222 - —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½- —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 44.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo 400.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works, kilo. 80.00 - 85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo 90.00 - 95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 8.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 5.65 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.50 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastine, bots oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 3.00 - 3.30
85% ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms gram. 4.75 - 5.00
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms gram. 4.75 - 5.00
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32¼
dlvd. W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd lb. .03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .84½- —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 7.65 - 7.90
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 13.50 - —
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 7.00 - 7.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, jars lb. .75 - 2.57
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots lb. 17.00 - 21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.42 - —
resub., USP, dms., jars lb. 2.30 - 2.32
odochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb. 5.30 - 5.60
b-Ionone, cs lb. 6.00 - 7.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole lb. 7.50 - 8.00
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .34
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .62 - .95
Formate, dms lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 4.40 - 4.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 - 25.50
smaller lots kilo. 24.00 - 26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex, refy gal. .15½- —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .714 - .814
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .45 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .55 - .65
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).
NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15½- .17½
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .15 - —

L

Lactose, edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .19½- —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .20¼- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .20¾- —
Edible lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.
Fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21½- —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22¼- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .28 - .30
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .26 - .28
hydrous, dms., works lb .25 - .27
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. 12.65 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .23
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls lb. 12 - —
Portuguese, bls. lb. .11 - —
Turkey, bls. lb. .25 - —
Yugoslavia, bls. lb. .11 - —
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .65½- —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 - .80
ord., bls lb. .25 - .40
select., bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls lb. .23½- —
gran., bbls lb. .24½- —
powd., bbls lb. .24½- —
NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .32½- .33½
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Chloride, dms lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26%% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y lb. .16 - —
St. Louis lb. .1580- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾- —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .34¾- —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .35¾- —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2075- —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17 - —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .21 - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .27½- —
Nitrate, bbls lb. .23¾- —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls lb. .38¾- .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .46 - —
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate).
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead, white, basic sulfate).
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb., dms lb. .18½- —
solid, 30% lb. .23¼- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- .17½
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .16½
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb. 12.25 - 15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls lb. .10 - .12
gran., bbls lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls lb. .12 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point ton. 18.71 - —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis, ton. 20.21 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 23.21 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 4.40 - 4.80
96-98%, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.09
99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
without leaves, bls lb. .35 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton. 57.00 - —
extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis. ton. 53.00 - —
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.30 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works lb. .82 - 1.10¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .85 - 1.11¼
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lotslb. 1.28½- —
tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., or works, frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.03
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.05 - 1.05½
Citrate, NF, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.17½- —
ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.18½- —
less ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.23½- —

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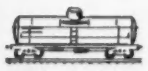
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots, works..lb.10.50 -12.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld..lb. .80 - .80½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .81 - .81½
Manganite, dms., works.....lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Stearate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .47½- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .48½- —
less-ton lots, works.....lb. .53½- —
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.45 - —
Titanate dms., works.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithopone ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works..oz.37.50 -39.00
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18½- —
solid No. 1, boxes, c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 2.00
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots..kilo.140.00 -150.00

M

Mace, Blauw, siftings, bls.....lb. 2.35 - 2.75
West Indian, No. 1, bls. shipment..lb. 3.00 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works..lb. .25¼- .26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .29¼- —
extra light, bgs., works..lb. .29¼- .30
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
USP, light, ctns.....lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls.....lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..ton.82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash..ton.40.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .12 - .13
truckloads, frt. equald..lb. .11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .12½- —
t.l., frt. equald.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .14 - .15
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works..ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.55.00 -105.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms., ens..lb. 1.34 - 1.41
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .26½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works..lb. .34½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works..lb. .33¾- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots..lb. .56 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls..lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, dms., works.....lb. .10½- .12
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots..lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malathion, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .26 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms.....lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works.....lb. .22 - —
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works..ton.102.00 - —
paper bgs., works....ton.98.50 - —
dms., works.....ton.106.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms.....lb. 1.80 - 1.94
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms., lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn. bbls..lb. .37½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld..lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms., lb. .24 - —
precip., 6½-7% Mn. dms..lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E....ton.80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E....ton.87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.68.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.55.00 -58.00
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works..lb. .60 - —
dms. to ton lots, works....lb. .62 - —
single dm., works.....lb. .65 - —
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works..lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots.....gram. .044 .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs..lb. 6.30 - 6.40
syn., USP, racemic, cns.....lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 4.00 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .40 - —
less ton lots, same basis..lb. .42 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .50 - —
less ton lots, same basis..lb. 52 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more..lb. 4.98 - —
gran., or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more..lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms., lb. 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms....lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 5.97 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms.....lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF.....lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP).
Metal, 76 lb. per flask..net-flask.268.00 -270.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld..gal. .75 - —
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld., gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .51 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .33 - —
4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J..gal. .27½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min. frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .54 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more..lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis..lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld..lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1..lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1.....lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala, Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....gal. .45 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., lb. .39 - —
l.t.l., dlvd.....lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., works.....lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, ens.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, ens., dms.....lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E..lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis..lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs..lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., (15,400 cps.). 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis..lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs..lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald., lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis, lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis..lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd..lb. .46 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd..lb. .67 - —
Chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.43 - 1.80

Low Cost Route to Many Products
ROHM & HAAS METHYLAMINES



As low cost sources of basic organic nitrogen, Rohm & Haas methylamines are logical intermediates in dozens of reactions. That's why they're so widely used in products of all descriptions: rubber-vulcanization accelerators, pesticides, surface-active agents, photographic developers, dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals, and quaternary disinfectants among others.

With Rohm & Haas methylamines, you also gain other important advantages:

- *Continuing Availability*—through large volume production in two separate plants.
- *High Quality*—the result of over 20 years' experience in producing amines.
- *The Right Amine*—mono-, di-, or trimethylamine; aqueous or anhydrous form; in drums, cylinders or tankcars.

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Chemicals for Industry

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

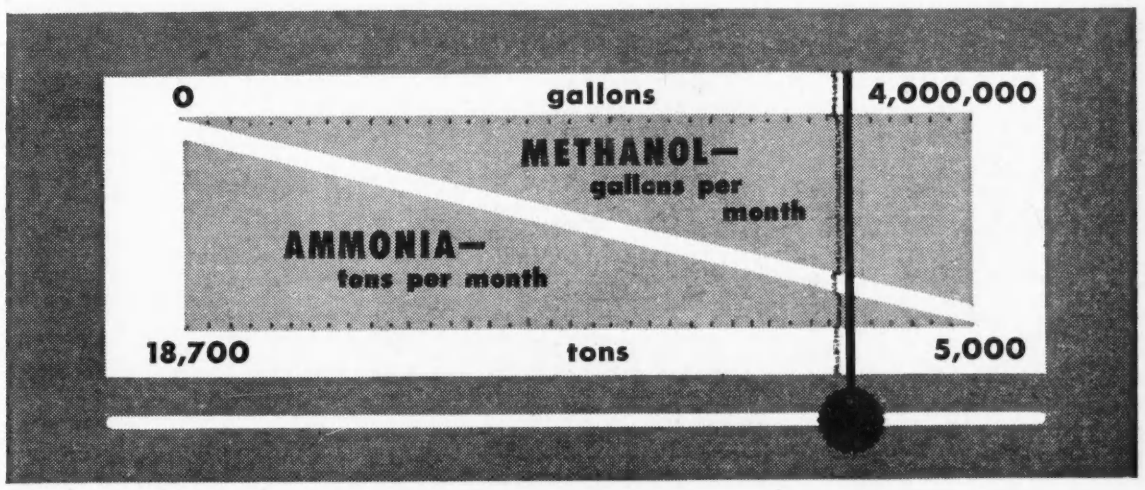
WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

Representatives in principal foreign countries

Methyl cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - —
Formate refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 33.00 - 42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½ - —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½ - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.64 - —
Salicylate USP. cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
Testosterone USP. 100-gram bots. gram .68 - —
2-Methylbenylamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.89 - —
l.c.l. works lb. 1.90 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., c.s., works lb. .445 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5)
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½ - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .08¼ - —
l.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .08¼ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾ - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼ - —
l.c.l. ex-wnse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W of Rockies. 1c. higher
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .13 - .13¼
New York gal. .16 - —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo 8.80 - —
Trioxide, pure dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
tech., dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.31 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½ - —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .40½ - —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .37½ - —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m cresol)
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 - 12.50
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 - 10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 - 10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾ - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .55¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾ - —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb lots, cns. lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .12
Dutch, bgs. lb. No prices.
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .11½ - .12
Montana, oriental, bgs. lb. .10½ - —
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 64.00 - 65.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 79.00 - 80.00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 63.00 - 64.00
bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10 - .10¼

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S)
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼ - —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½ - .08
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾ - .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Imp., 78°, large lots lb. .07 Nom.
refd., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾ - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½ - —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Benzoate, fib dms., works lb 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls. frt. alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 1 kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .45 - —
500-999 gram lots, basis, activity gram. .50 - —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .77 - .90½
Carbonate bbls., dlvd lb. .73¾ - .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .38½ - .46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .64½ - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .76 - —
green bbls lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼ - .38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 12.00 - 12.30
Hydrochloride dms. frt. adjusted. kilo 11.50 - 11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Niger seed, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.13 - —
paste, 100% basis, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, 10,000 lbs. or more, dms lb. .54 - —
less than 10,000 lbs lb. .57 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol dms lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½ - —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solution, 37% N, tanks, frt. equald., per ton of product basis ton. 47.50 - —
40.8% N, tanks, same basis ton. 52.15 - —



Olin Mathieson adjusts *supply* to *demand*

During the recent methanol shortage Olin Mathieson was able to increase production from one car per day to ten cars in 24 hours... able to ship a loaded barge in 48 hours. That's because the Morgantown Plant is engineered for maximum flexibility of output... to supply either ammonia or methanol against demand.

Where else can you get this protection that assures your supply of methanol?

If your production depends upon a dependable supply of methanol, it will be to your advantage to talk over your requirements with an Olin Mathieson representative soon. Call the nearest office or write today.

MATHIESON CHEMICALS
OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION • BALTIMORE 3, MD.

3953

INORGANIC CHEMICALS: Ammonia • Bicarbonate of Soda • Carbon Dioxide • Caustic Potash • Caustic Soda • Chlorine • Hydrazine and Derivatives • Nitric Acid Hypochlorite Products • Muriatic Acid • Nitrate of Soda • Soda Ash • Sodium Chlorite Products • Sulphate of Alumina • Sulphur (Processed) • Sulphuric Acid
ORGANIC CHEMICALS: Ethylene Oxide • Ethylene Glycols • Polyethylene Glycols • Glycol Ether Solvents • Ethylene Dichloride • Dichloroethylether • Formaldehyde Methanol • Sodium Methylate • Hexamine • Ethylene Diamine • Polyamines • Ethanolamines • Trichlorobenzene • Polychlorobenzene • Trichlorophenol

Nitrogenous Process Tankage—Oil, Pimento

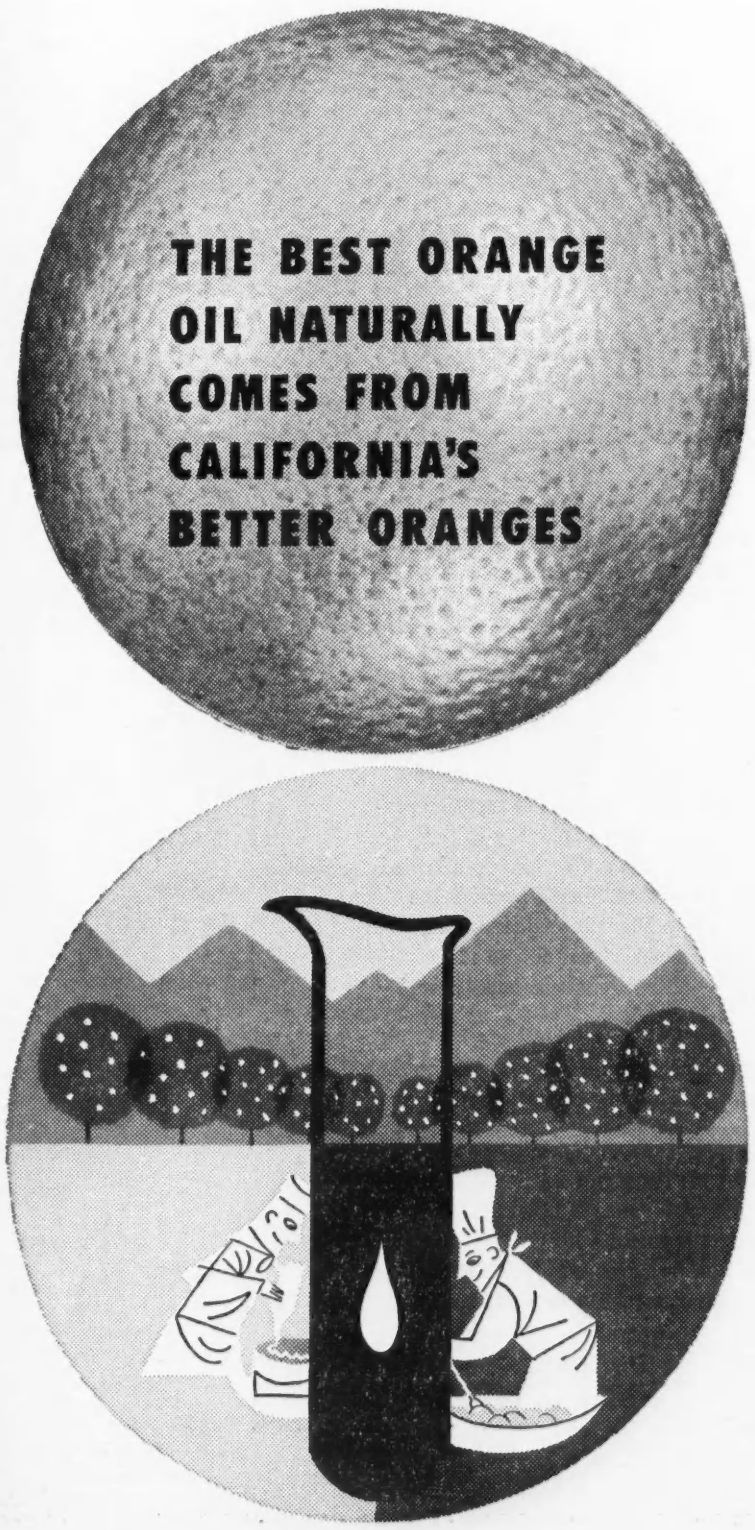
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.00 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾ - —
tanks dlvd. E lb. .22½ - —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane-1, and -2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .23¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene dms. c.l. frt. alld lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether cone. bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb .26 - —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .36 - .38
Chinese, bgs. lb. No orices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .66 - .68
West Indian, bgs lb. .66 - —
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs lb .15 .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾ - —
l-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1lc. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers, views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. 1.15 - —
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Angelica root, bots lb.66.00 -100.00
seed, bots lb.56.00 -93 00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .48 - .55
Avocado, cns. lb. 3.25 - —
Oil, Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.75
55-60%, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 8.50 -11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns lb. 1.75 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 3.40 - 3.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - 70
Cajeput, native, cns lb. 1.75 - 3.30
redist., USP, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.40
Calamus, bots lb 12.00 -20 00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .30 - .45
white, dms lb. 29 - —
Cananga, native, cns lb. 8.45 - —
rectified, cns lb.10.00 -13.00
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.50 - 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum cleoreson).
Cardamom, NF, bots lb.43.00 - —
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l lb. .2500-
l.c.l. lb. .2600- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2610- —
l.c.l. lb. .2710- —
tanks lb. .2410- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2460- —
l.c.l. lb. .2560- —
tanks lb. .2260- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¾ - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. — - —
l.c.l. lb. .20¼ - —
tanks lb. .17¼ - —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .18¼ - .18½
USP, dms., c.l. lb. — - —
l.c.l. lb. .2150- —
tanks lb. .1950- —
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l lb. — - —
l.c.l. lb. .28½ - —
tanks lb. — - —
Oil, Castor, USP, sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l lb. .12 - .13
75%, dms., l.c.l lb. .15 - .16
Cedarleaf, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.15 - 3.90
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.00
Celery seed, bots lb.12.50 -20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.90.00 -180.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.90
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon, bark, bots lb.25.00 -70.00
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.50 - 2.00
USP, cns., dms. (Cassia) lb.10.25 -10.90
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .95 - —
Java, cns. lb. 1.95 - —
Java-type, cns lb. 2.00 - —
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.65 - —
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .13½ - —
Pac. Coast lb. .12⅛ - —
refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .22 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .11¼ Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.45 1.55
Copaiba, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb 13.00 -15.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .15⅝ - —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .06⅜ - —
refd., salad, dms lb. .21¼ - .21⅜
tanks lb. .1922- —
Costus, bots oz. 8.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East lb. .15¼ - —
Valley lb. .15⅛ - —
Texas lb. .15¼ - .15½
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .04 - —
refd., salad, dms lb. .21 - .21½
tanks lb. .19⅛ - —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Cubeb, cns. lb. 4.10 - 4.25
Cumin, bots., cns. lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Cypress, bots lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb 2.80 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms lb. .68 - 1.05
80-90%, dms lb. 78 - 1.10
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.80 - —
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Fish, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1450- .1500
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1680- .1730
light-pressed, dms lb. .1300- .1350
tanks lb. .1150- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .10½ - .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .15½ - —
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 4.75 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb.12.75 -14.25
Bourbon, cns. lb.13.00 -14.00
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots lb.18.50 -19.50
Grapefruit, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .15¼ - .18¼
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .17¼ - .20¼
prime, burning, dms lb. .18¾ - .21¾
Guaiacwood, cns. lb. 1.65 - —
Hemlock, cns lb 2.10 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb 3.60 7 00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar)
Wood, tech., cns. lb. .38 - .55
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.35 - 2.85
Lavender, flower, USP, French 35-37% ester, cns lb. 2.85 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns lb. 8.50 - 9.50
40-42% ester, cns lb. 8.75 - —
spike, Spanish, cns lb 1.85 - 2 30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 4.65 - 6.00
Messina, cns lb. 5.50 - —
terpeneless, bots. lb.30.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 2.25 - —
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns lb. 4.65 - —
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns lb. 3.25 - 3.75
West Indian, cs lb. 3.25 - 3.75
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 6.00 - 8.00
terpeneless, bots. lb.29.50 -100 00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1930- —
l.c.l. lb. .2030- .2080
tanks (f.o.m. Minneapolis) lb. .1600- —
New York lb. .1730- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1770- .1780
Boiled linseed oil, .006c per lb higher.
Mace, dist cns., dms lb. 4.75 - —
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, new crop, tanks, works, Atlantic & Gulf lb. .08½ - .08¾
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms lb. .17 - .17⅛
syn. bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms lb. .28 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb.360.00 - —
Spanish, bots lb.32.50 -75.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.85 - 5.25
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.85 - 5.25
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .55 - .58
Oiticica, liq., dms lb. .17 - .17⅛
tanks lb. .15½ - —
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .15½ - .16
Olibanum, bots lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty paid gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Orange, sweet, dist., cns. lb. .45 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms. lb. .55 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms lb. .41 - .50
Messina, cns. lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots. lb.65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns. lb. 2.00 - —
Palm, clarif., dms lb. .14½ - .15
Palmarosa, cns lb. 8.25 -10.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F. tanks, East Coast rety gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 6.50 - 8.75
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .17¼ - —
refd., dms. lb. .21 - —
tanks lb. .20¾ - —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms lb. 5.40 - —
redist., USP, dms lb. 5.65 - 8.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain South American, cns., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
Pimento, berry, NF, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.00
leaf, cns. lb. 2.65 - 3.10



OIL OF ORANGE, U.S.P.

Flavor is the most important factor in your finished product. Better *orange* flavor naturally comes from *better oranges*, and all tests prove California oranges are richer in flavor strength, more intense in aromatic constituents.

Wherever you use Oil of Orange, be sure your supplier provides Exchange Brand California Oil of Orange. No other oil of orange has the world-wide reputation of Exchange Brand, produced by the people who know citrus best—the Sunkist Growers of California.

Flavor is one of your least expensive ingredients. Doesn't it seem foolish to settle for cheaper, inferior orange oil when flavor is so important yet costs so little? Ask your supplier for Exchange Brand Oil of Orange, with its consistent year-after-year quality and its richer orange flavor.

Exchange

Sunkist Growers

Products Department • Ontario, California

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by
Dodge & Olcott, Inc., 180 Varick St. New York 14, N.Y.
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 76 Ninth Ave. New York 11, N.Y.
Ungerer & Company, Inc. 161 Avenue of the Americas New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Department, Sunkist Growers.

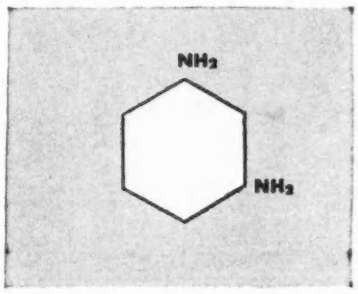
Oil, pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works ..lb. .12¼ - —
ex-whse. ..... lb. .14¼ - —
steam-dist.,, dms., ex whse. N.Y.C lb. .163 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars ..... lb. .16¾ - —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l.. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14½ Nom.
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots....oz.43.00 -57.00
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms. .lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms..... lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast .lb. .1735- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .1585- —
Sage, clary, bots..... lb.18.75 -19.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Spanish, cns ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Sandalwood, NF, cns..... lb.14.50 -15.80
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.. lb. .08½ - .09
Sassafras, artif., dms..... lb. .49 - .60
nat., dom., USP, dms..... lb. 1.45 - 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocetea cymbarum).
Savin, cns..... lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns..... lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms ..... lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works..gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works..... gal. .44 - —
tanks, works..... gal. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns..... lb.27.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .15½ - —
foots soapstock, acid, 95% tanks, N. Y...lb. .07⅞ - —
refd., alkali, dms..... lb.20.05 -20.55
tanks ..... lb. .1805- —
clarified, dms. ..... lb. .1955- .2000
tanks ..... lb. .1755- —
salad, dms ..... lb. .2035- .2055
tanks ..... lb. .1835- —
Spearmint, USP, dms ..... lb. 4.70 - 5.50
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms. lb. .1775- .1825
tankcars ..... lb. .1600- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms..... lb. .1675- .1725
tankcars ..... lb. .1500- —
Spruce, cns., dms..... lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Nortnern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03¾ - .04¼
tanks, works ..... lb. .02½ - .03
dist., dms., c.l., works..... lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .06¼ - —
refd., dms., c.l., works..... lb. .06½ - .06¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¾ - .07¼
tanks, works ..... lb. .05¼ - .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms..... lb. .13½ - .16½
Tangerine, Floridian, dms..... lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Tansy, dms..... lb. 7.50 - 8.40
Tar acid (see T's).
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0634- —
whse ..... lb. .0745- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .046 - —
rectified, NF, drms., incl., l.c.l., works, South .gal. 1.05 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. gal. 1.15 - —
refined, dms., works, l.c.l., incl..gal. .92 - —
N. Y. whse., l.c.l.... gal. 1.02 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
white, cns ..... lb. 1.95 - 4.00
tech., white, cns ..... lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y..... lb. .25¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .25½ - .26
tanks, N. Y. ..... lb. .23¾ - —
domestic mills ..... lb. .23½ - —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF. cns., dms. ...lb. .28 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns..... lb.13.00 -15.75
Haitian, cns. ..... lb. 9.80 -11.75
Java, cns ..... lb.18.50 -20.00
Wheat, germ, 5-gal. dms .....gal.11.20 - —
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms. c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.. gal. .51½ - .54½
66-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .52½ - .55
t.c.l., same basis gal. .57½ - .58½
86 90 vis., non-ret.., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½ - .56½
t.c.l., same basis gal. .58½ - .59½
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .59½ - .62½
t.c.l., same basis gal. .64½ - .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .66 - .69½
t.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½ - .73
t.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ - .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .73½ - .75
t.c.l., same basis gal. .77½ - .78
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
t.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns..lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern cns ..... lb. 3.20 -19.50
syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed (see Oil, Chenopodium, NF).
Wormwood, cns. ..... lb. 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots....lb.17.00 -30.00
extra, bots ..... lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots..... lb. No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls. ..... lb. .13 - .13½
Opium, USP, cns ..... oz.19.20 -19 45
gran., USP, cns..... oz.21.65 -21.90
powd USP, cns..... oz.21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium-selenide lithopone, light shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 1.80 - —
Deep shade, bbls..... lb. 2.00 - —
Cadmium-Mercury lithopone, deep shade, bbls..lb. 1.78 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N.C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .33 - .33½
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline toner, CP..... lb. 1.45 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .2160- —
Molybdated, bbls. ..... lb. .46 - .46½
o-Nitroaniline toner, kegs. ....lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls..lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls. ..... lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls. ..... lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .40 - .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl)
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage, orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l...lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots ..... gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works..lb.4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works..... lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Papain, USP, African, bots..... lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Ceylon ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots..oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots ..... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. ..... oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs..... lb. .28 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .35 - .36
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb. .36 - .37
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., refy..lb. .0730- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, c.l., refy..lb. .0903- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy..lb. .0903- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy..lb. .0905- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, c.l., refy lb. .0905- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy..lb. .0905- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7.10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb. higher.
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1075- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .1275- .1375
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .17 - —
USP, X, fib. dms., c.l..... lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .193 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11½ - —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, dms., bgs., frt. alld..lb. .50 - .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works... lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealer, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - .47
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls ..... lb. .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton.52.00 -52.50
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls. ..... lb. 1.35 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse... lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .04 - .04¼
Procaine, bulk .... 1,000,000 units. .04 - .04¼
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .04 - .04⅛
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½ - .29
Pentaerythrital, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerytiritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks., Tex. refy. gal. .13 - —

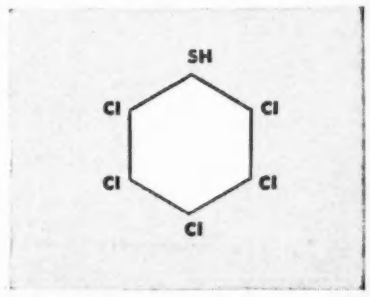
CAN YOU PICK THE RIGHT ANSWERS IN THIS

30-Second Quiz on Intermediates?

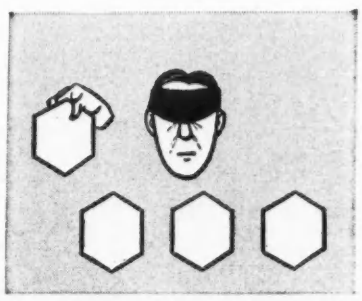


1. Du Pont m-Phenylenediamine is particularly useful as a:
- ☐ A. Emulsion stabilizer
- ☐ B. Epoxy resin curing agent
- ☐ C. Dispersion medium for colloidal sodium

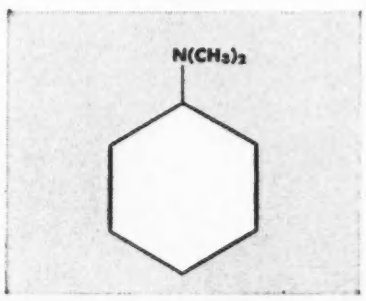
2. Weighed down by making your own chlorinated aromatics? A sure way to get out from under is to:
- ☐ A. Write to all major chemical manufacturers
- ☐ B. Let the chemist to your right do it
- ☐ C. Phone Du Pont



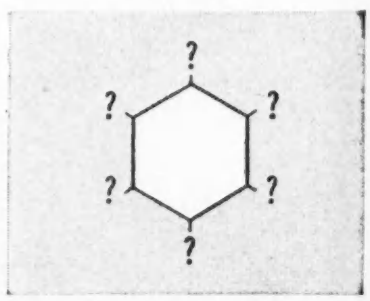
3. This is the formula for Du Pont Pentachlorobenzenethiol. We call it highly reactive because it:
- ☐ A. Readily forms metallic salts
- ☐ B. Is easily oxidized to the corresponding disulfide
- ☐ C. Will condense with aldehydes to form thioacetals



4. Picking out an intermediate and hoping is the hard way to solve your problem. The easiest and surest way is to:
- ☐ A. Study them all and then choose
- ☐ B. Select two at a time
- ☐ C. Let Du Pont pick one out for you



5. Meet Du Pont N,N-Dimethylaniline. You may have heard about its use as a:
- ☐ A. Promoter in polymerization of polyesters
- ☐ B. Toning agent for paints
- ☐ C. Stabilizer for polyvinyl chlorides



6. Suppose you have an unusual intermediate in mind. Your first move should be:
- ☐ A. Write Du Pont
- ☐ B. Consult Du Pont
- ☐ C. Call Du Pont by phone

• When you have any kind of problem in intermediates, be sure to consult Du Pont—manufacturer of the greatest variety offered by any chemical company. Du Pont specialists are ready to help you in the selection and application of intermediates at all times.

Now let's see how you did on the quiz. Answers: 1-B; 2-C; 3-ABC; 4-C; 5-A; 6-ABC. There's a complete line of Du Pont intermediates containing nitro, amino and sulfo groups. Consult us for the intermediate you need before attempting nitrations, chlorinations or reductions.

Just drop us a note and let us try to help. Address: E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Dept., Chemicals Div., Wilmington 98, Delaware.

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING ...THROUGH CHEMISTRY

ORGANIC CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs. lb. .32 - —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs. lb. No prices.
Japanese, hontaka, bgs. lb. .33 - .34
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt. lb. .65 - —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .29½ - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .28 - —
white, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp., bls. lb. 1.10 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd. E. lb. .11½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .11 - —
dlvd. W. lb. .11½ - —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06 - .06⅛
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07⅝ - .08
tanks, refy. lb. .08¼ - .05⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07⅛ - .08⅛
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½ - .09¾
tanks, refy. lb. .05⅜ - .06⅝
extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¼ - .06⅞
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - .08¼
tanks, refy. lb. .04½ - .05⅝
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07⅝ - .08¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09⅞ - .10⅛
tanks, refy. lb. .05⅞ - .07
snow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08½ - .08¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¾ - .10⅝
tanks, refy. lb. .06⅜ - .06⅞

Petrolatum, USP, soft, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¾ - .08¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½ - .09¾
tanks, refy. lb. .05¼ - .06⅞
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¼ - .06¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07⅜ - .08⅛
tanks, refy. lb. .04½ - .06⅞
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles. gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, Calif., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N.J., N.Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J. gal. .32 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .33½ - —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd. gal. .37 - —

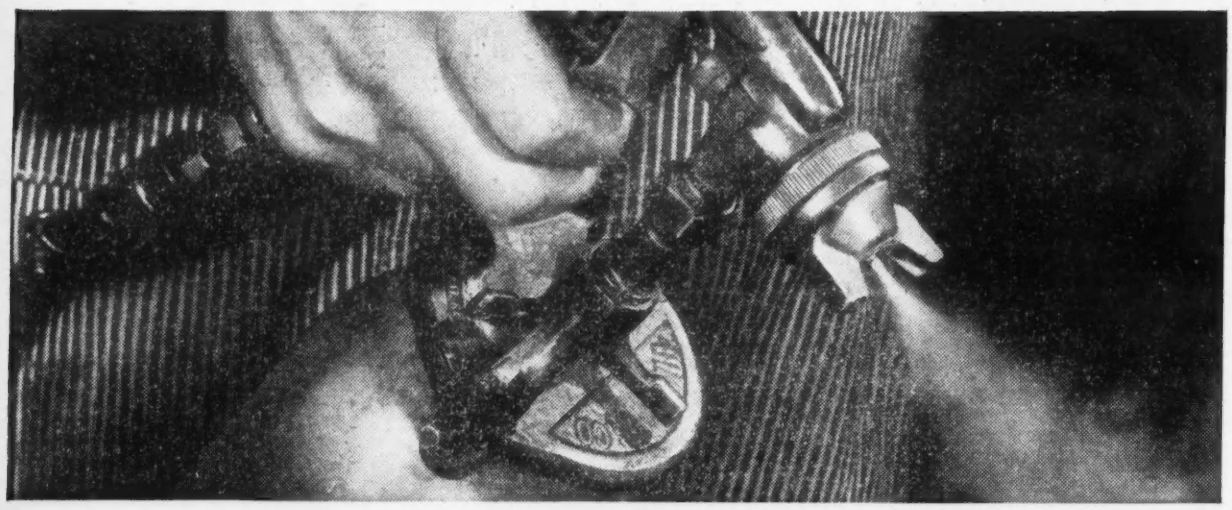
Petroleum naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
VM&P, 225°-300°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .175 - —
225°-300°F, b.r., tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282° F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .245 • —
212°-278°F b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .26 • —
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 • —
224°-280°F., b.r., 48°C. m.p.a., Houston gal. .215 • —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 • —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston gal. .25 • —
287°386°F., b.r., 31°C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 • —
310° 344°F., b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 • —
310°-348°, b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .35 • —

Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 320°-360°F., b.r., 16°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .33 • —
324°-349°F, 37°C., m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 • —
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .27 • —
352°-413°F., b.r., 30°C., m.a.p. Houston gal. .33 • —
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .39 • —
364°-404°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 • —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 • —
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 • —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 • —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 • —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 • —
Boston gal. .19 • —
Chicago gal. .289 • —
Cleveland gal. .22 • —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 • —
Newark gal. .18 • —
New York gal. .18 • —
Philadelphia gal. .185 • —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 • —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½ - .18¾
l.c.l., works lb. .17½ - .19
tanks, works lb. .14½ - .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 • —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 • —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 • —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 • —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
39°C or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .18¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½ - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18¾ - —
1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .19½ - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .20½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .39 • —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 • —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .43 • —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 • —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 • —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carpethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 • —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 • —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½ - —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. 95 • —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 • —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .76 • —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.30 • —
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 • —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works. lb. 1.75 • —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 • —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 • —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.10 • —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .35 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½ - —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 • —
C.P., bots., works lb. 17.75 • —
tech., fib. drums., works lb. 10.45 • —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 45.00 • —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.81 - 4.82
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.21 - 5.22
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.87 • —
75-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.87 • —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.87 • —

The Florida prices (above) are based on fuel oil at $2.47 per bbl. and labor at $1.39. Recent labor advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .43 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .44 • .45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 • —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
l.c.l. works lb. .15 • —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .16½ - —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 • —
export, dms. lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
tankcars, works lb. .12½ - —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½ - —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., frt. equald lb. .65 • —
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 • —

THE START with your PAINT REMOVER



or THE FINISH with your LACQUER

is better when you manufacture with Enjay Ketones & Solvents

Paint remover and lacquer require uniform, high quality, active solvents to assure best performance. That's why Enjay Methyl Ethyl Ketone and Acetone are in demand by the surface coating industry.

The Enjay Company, a recognized leader in the Ketone and Solvent field, offers you a dependable supply of these high quality materials.

In addition, the Enjay Technical Service Laboratories are available to assist you in the application of all Enjay products. Write or call for complete information.

Enjay offers a diversified line of petrochemicals for industry: KETONES AND SOLVENTS (Methyl Ethyl Ketone, Acetone, Isopropyl Acetate, Secondary Butyl Acetate); and a varied line of LOWER ALCOHOLS, HIGHER OXO ALCOHOLS, OLEFINS AND DIOLEFINS, AROMATICS.

CHEMICAL PROGRESS WEEK-APRIL 23-28 A BETTER AMERICA THROUGH CHEMICAL PROGRESS

ENJAY

Pioneer in Petrochemicals

ENJAY COMPANY, INC., 15 WEST 51st ST., NEW YORK 19, N. Y. Other Offices: Akron, Boston, Chicago, Tulsa

a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.65 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .84 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .58 - —
Pink root, bls. lb 3.00 - 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms. frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.50 - 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.70 - 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works ton.37.00 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .02¼- .03
Linseed, dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms. works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¼- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz.97.00 -107.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb.15.60 - —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000lb. lots, 10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works, lb. .41 - —
lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .21 - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .23 - —
Iranian, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
Potash, caustic reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 - —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.03 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd. dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
Potassium bichromate in dms ½c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .38½- —
dms., c.l. lb. .38 - —
smaller lots lb. .39 - .42
imp, kgs. lb. .29 - —
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - —
25-200-lb. lots lb. .52 - .62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms, lb. .20 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½- .11½
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .12
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .35 - —
Chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
Indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.32.25 - —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works, ton.26.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.30.40 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms lb. .41 - —
powd., dms lb. .40¼- .41½
Cyanide dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 - —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .50 - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works, lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 1.90 - 1.93
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, base price, unit-ton. .17 - .1765
July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms .20 - .21
powd. dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .36 - —
July forward unit-on. .38 - —
39-63% K_2O_2, bgs, c.l., works, base price ton.26.00 - —
July forward ton.27.20 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots, 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots.100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots.100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
USP, gran., dms. lb. .18 - —
Potassium nitrate in bags 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.191.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.196.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.302.50 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
Permanganate, coml., kgs., works, lb. .24½- .27½
USP, dms., works lb. .27¼- .29
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works, lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 - —

Potassium phosphate, tertabasic, bbls., works lb. .16¼- .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.17.00 -17.30
l.c.l., works 100-lbs.17.80 - —
Silicate, soln., clarif. 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100-lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100-lbs. 5.45 - —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
Silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .705 - .771
Sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price, unit-ton. .64 - —
July forward unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powder, dms. lb. .16½- .17
Sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiacyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —

Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, base price ton.13.45 - —
July forward ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. powd., dms., c.l lb. .40½- —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .41 - —
smaller lots lb. .41½- .47
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms, works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms, c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 - —
Acetate, bots. gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.90 - —
100-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .50 - —
Acetate, bots. gram .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04½- —
N. Y. Harbor gal. .09 - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Prices in West lc. higher dlvd., on same basis

Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .095 - —
tanks, same basis lb 07 - —
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. 13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. 15½- —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .55 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - —
husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice dom. grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝ 04¼
smaller lots lb. 03⅞ 04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- .04
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrin, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls. works lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, obls., works lb. .65 - —

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Pyrethrum Liquid—Shellac

Pyrethrum, liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works	gal.	8.75	- 8.80
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works	gal.	41.75	-42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works	lb.	10.00	- —
purif., 20% dms., works	lb.	10.00	-10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald	gal.	2.77	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	2.80	- —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.75	- —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots	gram.	.37½	- —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton		3.00	- 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).			
Pyrogallol, NF, dms.	lb.	3.27	- 3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works	lb.	.20	- —
black, dms., works	lb.	.12	- —
mixed, mottled, dms., works	lb.	.13	- —
shavings, amber, cs., works	lb.	No stocks.	
mixed colors, dms., works	lb.	.11	- —
white, china, ivory, dms., works	lb.	.16	- —
dense, opaque, dms., works,	lb.	.12	- .18
translucent pastels, cs., works.	lb.	.14	- —
transparent, colorless, dms., works	lb.	.25	- —
colors, dms., works	lb.	.15	- —
USP, bots	lb.	9.50	- —

Q

Quassia chips	lb.	.17	- —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l.,	lb.	.16½	- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works.	lb.	.08¼	- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra	lb.	.12 23/64	
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11 21/32	- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	- —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).			
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	2.00	Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	- .87
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.54	- —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.37½	- —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz.	lots oz.	.63½	- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz.	cns oz.	.47½	- —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.42	- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns	oz.	.56	- —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.50¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51¼	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	- —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.88	- —
powd., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.98	- —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	2.00	- —
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls.,	lb.	1.75	- —
resinated, bbls.	lb.	1.50	- —
arylid, deep shades, bbls.	lb.	3.60	- —
light shades, bbls.	lb.	2.75	- —
maroon, bbls.	lb.	3.60	- 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	4.30	- —
light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	4.00	- —..
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.25	- —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.05	- —
orange shade, bbls, same basis	lb.	3.95	- —
orange red, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.81	- —
Selenide lithopone, light red shades, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.24	- 2.32
medium light red shades, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.49	- —
medium red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.99	- —
dark red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.44	- —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.77	- —
dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.90	- —
Mercury lithpone, light shade, bbls	lb.	1.95	- —
medium-light shade, bbls.	lb.	2.10	- —
medium shade, bbls.	lb.	2.25	- —
dark shade, bbls.	lb.	2.40	- —
Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).			
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).			
Eosin toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.65	- —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.12¾	- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0675	- —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	1.13	- —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works.	lb.	1.50	- —
resinated, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	- —
Virginia type, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	- —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works	lb.	3.60	- —
10,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.22	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.24	- —
Mercury oxide, tech., c.l., works.	lb.	5.77	- —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.02½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.02¾	- —
Naphthol, ITR, bbls., works	lb.	5.25	- —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).			
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.07¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08	- —
Para toner, bbls	lb.	1.10	- —
chlorinated, kgs	lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).			
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs	lb.	5.35	- 5.60
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs.	lb.	6.40	- —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex-dock.	lb.	.05¾	- —
l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.06	- —
ex whse., New York	lb.	.06½	- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.62	- 1.65
light shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.62	- 1.65
Turkey, bbls., works	lb.	.62	- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald	lb.	.26	- .32
Venetian, jobbing, bgs., works.	lb.	.0475	- —
20%, bgs., works	lb.	.0525	- —
25%, bgs., works	lb.	.0575	- —
30%, bgs., works	lb.	.06	- —
35%, bgs., works	lb.	.0625	- —
40%, bgs., works	lb.	.0675	- —
Watchung-type, bbls	lb.	1.95	- —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).			
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).			
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	.35	- .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots	gram.	6.00	- 6.50
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.77½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.78½	- —
USP, dms., works	lb.	2.75	- —
powd., dms., works	lb.	2.95	- —
Monoacetate, NF, dms.	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs.	lb.	.15	- .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans	lb.	25.50	-34.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs	lb.	1.75	Nom.
powd., bbls	lb.	2.50	Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd.	kilo.	65.00	- —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd.	kilo.	130.00	- —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more	kilo.	125.00	- —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).			
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).			
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, 100% basis	lb.	10.00	- —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, 30% basis	lb.	3.00	- 3.30
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, exwhse	lb.	.03	- —
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.04	- —
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 25-kilo lots,	kilo.	17.50	-18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots	kilo.	17.50	-20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots	kilo.	18.90	-20.00
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.22	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	- —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls	lb.	.49	- .49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls.	lb.	.30	- .32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots	lb.	1.60	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.70	- 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots	lb.	1.65	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.75	- 1.95
Calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.50	- —
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins	lb.	45.00	- —
Safrol, dms.	lb.	1.55	- —
Sage, Cretan, bgs.	lb.	.11	- —
Dalmatian, bgs.	lb.	.44	- —
Italian	lb.	.26	Nom.
Sago flour, raw, bgs.	lb.	.07	- .07¼
refd., bgs.	lb.	.08½	- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).			
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	1.00	- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	1.15	- —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.			
Salt rock, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.03	- —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.23	- —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis	ton	28.00	- —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).			
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs.		.65	- .68
powd., fib. dms	lb.	.75	- .76
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, bls	lb.	.58	- .62
Mexican, bls.	lb.	.58	- .62
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls	lb.	.45	- —
select, bbls.	lb.	.65	- —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis	lb.	.95	- —
powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis.	lb.	.95	- —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots	oz.	17.40	- —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.30½	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.31	- .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd.	lb.	13.50	-15.50
Senega root, bls.	lb.	3.10	- —
Senna leaves, Alex. whole and half, bls.	lb.	.19	- —
siftings	lb.	.17	- —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.16	- .18
No. 2, bls.	lb.	.13	- .15
No. 3, bls.	lb.	.11	- .13
powdered, bbls., bxs.	lb.	.18	- —
pods, bls.	lb.	.14	- —
Serpentaria, root, bls.	lb.	5.50	- —
Sesame seed, Egyptian, nat.	lb.	.16¾	- —
hulled	lb.	.21	- —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs.	lb.	.17½	- —
nat., bgs.	lb.	.26½	- —
Salvadorian, natural	lb.	.17½	- —
Syrian, bgs., natural	lb.	.16	- —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.58	- —
bbls., 1,500-lb lots	lb.	.60	- —
kgs., 1,500-lb lots	lb.	.61	- —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.66	- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.68	- —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.69	- —

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

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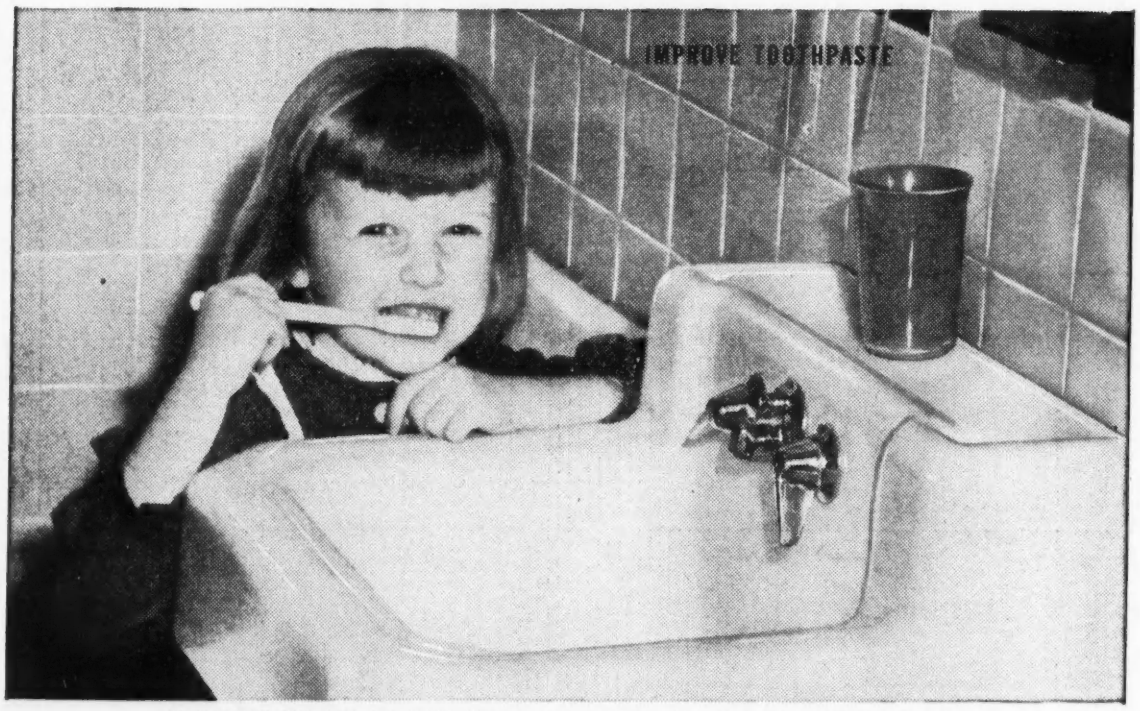

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INCORPORATED
936 Market St., Wilmington 99, Del. Sales Offices In Principal Cities
SYNTHETIC RESINS, CELLULOSE PRODUCTS, CHEMICAL COTTON, TERPENE CHEMICALS, ROSIN AND ROSIN DERIVATIVES, CHLORINATED PRODUCTS, OXYCHEMICALS, EXPLOSIVES, AND OTHER CHEMICAL PROCESSING MATERIALS

HERCULES
CHEMICAL MATERIALS FOR INDUSTRY

656-2

Shellac, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots, lb. .52 - —
No. 2, bgs., 10-b. lots ..... lb. .50 - —
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .47 - —
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .46 - —
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works, exwnse ton 45.00 - 55.00
Hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 - 30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .90¾ - —
Cyanide, fib dms., 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .84½ - —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .84½ - —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .84⅝ - —
100-oz. lots ..... oz. .84⅞ - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .60 - —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .61½ - —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .61¾ - —
250-oz. lots ..... oz. .62¼ - —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots, dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls ..... lb. .38 - .40
crushed, bls., bbls ..... lb. .45 - —
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .45 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.90 - 4.67
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.22
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
light, 38%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 5.62
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
liq., 50% sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon type, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - 2.90
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rayon-type, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Sal., conc., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .13¾ - —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refd., bbls., works lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 2.35 - 2.45
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, E ..... lb. .29½ - —
Arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13¾ - .14½
Arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - .14½
soln., dms., works ..... gal. .59 - .67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots, kilo. 16.00 - —
10-kilo lots ..... kilo. 16.35 - —
5-kilo lots ..... kilo. 16.75 - —
1-kilo lots ..... kilo. 17.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots ..... kilo. 17.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12¾ - .13¾
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1890 - —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equaid 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.53 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works .... lb. .36 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10½ - .11¼
Chloride, tech (see Salt)
USP, bgs. ..... lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works, lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works .... lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¾ - .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms ..... lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms ..... lb. .26½ - .27½
USP, XIV gran., dms ..... lb. .29½ - .30½
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb lots lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15¼ - —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works .... lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¾ - —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).

Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½ - —
smaller lots. ..... lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1430 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms .... lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms. ..... lb. .80 - .83
tech, dms. ..... lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono., dms., c.l. .... lb. 1.20 - —
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .22½ - —
Hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½ - .23
technical (see Soda, Caustic).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfate, NF (see Sodium sulfate).
pea crystals, bgs. ..... 100-lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Hyposulfite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms ..... lb. 2.55 - 2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½ - —
60% cbys., dms. works lb. .26½ - —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .16½ - —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .18½ - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).

Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 85.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton 135.50 - 140.50
Sodium metaborate octahydrate in bbls, $24.50 per ton higher.
Metaborate tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works ton 204.00 - —
Metallic bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .17 - .19
less than 14,000-lb lots, works, lb. .175 - .195
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.70 - 7.65
dms., c.l ..... 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 6.20 - 8.10
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.60 - 6.50
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 1C lbs. 5.10 - 7.00
Molybdate, anhyd., dms., dlvd lb. .68 - —
cryst., dms., works ..... lb. .69 - .73
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate bbls ..... lb .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton 47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton 51.25 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 47.75 - —

Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½ - —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.65 - 7.25
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.30 - 7.65
Oxalate, 80% bgs., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .26½ - .33
pellets bgs c.l same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26½ - .33
Pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .25½ - .32
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min truckloads ¼c per lb over carlot prices
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .178 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Miss lb. .1860 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1910 - .1960
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45

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BC-4

Sodium Phosphate—Sulfadiazine-Sodium

Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 9.10 - 9.70
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.60 - 8.20
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 9.05 - 9.65
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.40
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.

Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide).

Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.11.35 -11.60
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works..lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .41½- .43½
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.52½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald....100 lbs. 7.92½- 8.52½
Salicylate, USP, dms.....lb. .71 - .74
powd., dms.....lb. .47 - .48

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1....100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.50
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.65 - 4.80
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) Atl. States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C. S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan. Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.65 - —
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.30
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.70 - 2.95
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - —

Sodium silicate, liq., 52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.30
tanks, works....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works....ton.62.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .075 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .571 - .625
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works.....lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..ton.52.00 - —
detergent grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton.31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms.....lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms.....lb. .17½- .18
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.115.00 - —
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¼- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¼- —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sulfocyanide CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .04½- —

Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms....lb. .55 - .65
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works..lb. .317 - —
less than ton lots, works..lb. .337 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls..lb. .12¼- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works.....lb. .10¾- —
1-ton or less, works.....lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .42 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E ..lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E ..lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E.....lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.87½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 8.27½- 8.87½
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 9.40 9.80
dms., c.l., works .....100 lbs 9.05 —
l.c.l. works .....100 lbs 9.80 -10.20
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose(see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald. gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works.....lb. .25 - .26
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works .....lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .23¼- —
Sorbitol, soln., reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works .....lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works. lb. .17 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur. ton.54.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns.....oz. .80 - .85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls.....lb. .75 - —
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .05½- —
Squill, white, bls .....lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs .....lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls ..lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .785 - .795
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E .....lb. 1.00 - 1.01
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .909 - 1.777
hydrous, cryst., dms., works. lb. .79¾- .80¾
Sulfate, dms., works.....lb. .964 - .984
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.17 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.32 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 7.29 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.44 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .06½- —
ex whse, N. Y.....lb. .08½- .09½
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
Wheat, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stramonium leaves, bgs. .....lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .065 - .072
Stronium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .75 - .84
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works..lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works.....lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works .....lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works.....lb. .46 - —
Iodide, pars, 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms. .....lb. 1.75 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works..ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K., bots. .....oz.25.00 -25.50
G. (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz.1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots..oz. .96 - —
powd., 100-oz. lots.....oz. .85 - —
Styrax, USP, cs .....lb. .78 - .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .20½- —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16½- —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., divd., N. Y. lb. .0555- —
refd., white, bgs., refy., E ...lb. .0855- —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose, crude, refined).
Sulfabenzamide, dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms.....lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib. dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms..lb.10.60 -11.10
powd., dms .....lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms .lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms. .....lb.11.60 -12.10

GENERAL CHEMICAL ANNOUNCES

ANOTHER NEW PLANT TO PRODUCE

SULFAN* FOR FASTER, BETTER

SULFONATIONS, SULFATIONS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A large, new plant for the production of "Sulfan" Stabilized Sulfuric Anhydride is now being built at Chicago, Ill., by General Chemical, making additional tonnages of this versatile sulfonating agent available to industry.

The new plant will augment production at General's present Buffalo, N. Y., plant, where production has been expanded repeatedly during the past six years to meet the ever-growing demand for this easy-to-handle liquid form of SO_3.

"The Calumet plant has become a necessity as more and more industries discover the advantages of 'Sulfan' as a faster, better means of conducting sulfonations and sulfations," the announcement stated.

Here's How Sulfan Can Benefit You!

Users in many fields have found that "Sulfan" lets them produce finer sulfonated products at lower costs. One notable example is provided by producers of "low-salt" liquid detergents who find that it eliminates their salt removal problem entirely. And there are many others in a score of industries who are turning to "Sulfan" because it—

1. Furnishes more than 99% available SO_3 in easy-to-handle liquid form.
2. Offers 9 times as much usable SO_3 as 100% Sulfuric Acid, and more than 3 times as much as 20% Oleum for many operations.
3. Is 100% active—every pound that goes into process can be utilized for sulfonating.
4. Frequently eliminates spent acid and its disposal problems.
5. Permits increased batch sizes or more rapid through-put—often as much as double—without increasing size of equipment.

Still other advantages and economies may be offered by "Sulfan" in your own operations. If you sulfonate or sulfate, it will pay you to get all the facts about "Sulfan" now. Phone or write . . .

Basic Chemicals for American Industry

GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

Offices: Albany • Atlanta • Baltimore • Birmingham • Boston • Bridgeport • Buffalo • Charlotte • Chicago Cleveland • Denver • Detroit • Greenville (Miss.) • Houston • Jacksonville • Kalamazoo • Los Angeles Milwaukee • Minneapolis • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • Providence • San Francisco • Seattle St. Louis • Yakima (Wash.)

In Canada: The Nichols Chemical Company, Limited • Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver

*Stabilized Sulfuric Anhydride

Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms.....lb. 2.50 • —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, lb.10.65 -21.25
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 • 9.40
powd., dms.....lb. 8.50 • 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 • 1.60
microcrystals, dms. .....lb. 1.70 • 1.90
powd., dms.....lb. 1.30 • 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms..lb. 6.40 • 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins, lb. 7.00 • 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 • 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms..lb. 2.85 • 3.00
powd., dms.....lb. 2.50 • 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms..lb. 2.75 • 2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.30 • —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.05 • —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 2.20 • —
bbls, mines .....100 lbs. 2.65 • —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton.26.50 • —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports..long-ton.28.00 -31.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port..long-ton.28.00 • —
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.00 • —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 5.25 • —
flour, light bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.60 • —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 4.50 • —
lump, bgs., mines .....100 lbs. 3.30 • —
rolls, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.85 • —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 4.40 • —
salt block, bgs. mines 100 lbs. 3.50 • —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 3.45 • —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.40 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 • —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs.. mines 100 lbs. 2.50 • —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.65 • —
refd., bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.25 • —
bbls mines .....100 lbs. 4.30 • —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.70 • —
bbls., mines . 100 lbs. 3.85 • —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 • —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .04 • —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .04¾ • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03¾ • —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 • .12
multi unit cars, works..lb. .0535 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .045 • —
refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .30 • —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¾ • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03¾ • —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton.132.00 • —
ground, bgs., ex-dock...ton.127.00 • —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 • .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 • .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla, unit-ton. .98 • —

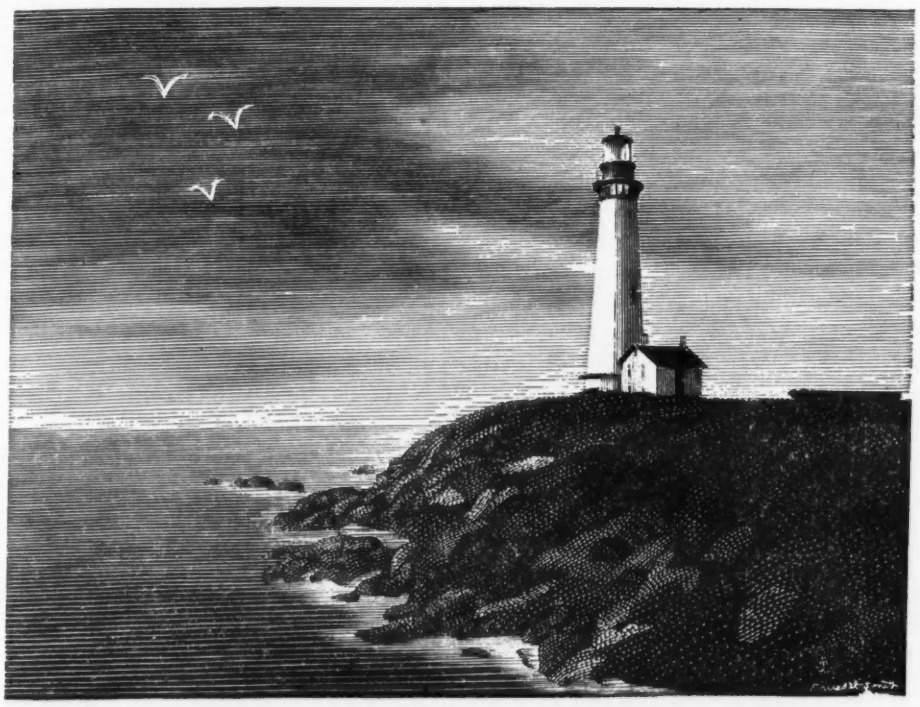
T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.25 • —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.29 • —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.18.40 • —
l.c.l., works ton.36.00 • —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 • —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 • —
l.c.l., works ton.33.00 • —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton.37.00 • —
imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd .....lb. .10¾ .11
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd...lb. .07½ —
fancy bleachable, tanks, dlvd., lb. .07¾ —
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s..lb. .09¼ —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd .....lb. .07¼ —
special tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07⅜ —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08¾ .09
50%, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .09¾ .10¼
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 4.00 • —
Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 5.00 • —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse..lb. .08¼ .09
Siamese, top grade, bgs., ex whse..lb. .07½ Nom.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald..gal. .47 • .49
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .50 • .51
tanks, same basis.....gal. .39 • —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 • .56
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .57 • .58
tanks, same basis.....gal. .46 • —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 • .72½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73½ • .74½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .62½ • —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartarate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23½ • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25½ • —
tanks, works .....lb. .22 • —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms lb. .67½ • .74
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l, dlvd. E lb. .20¾ • —
extra, dms .....lb. .41 • .60
prime, dms.....lb. .30 • .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.lb. .60 • .75
prime, dms .....lb. .55 • .70
Propionate, dms .....lb. 1.75 • 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 • —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .68 • —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½ • —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55 gal. dms., works....lb. .20½ • .21½
smaller dms., works .....lb. .23½ • .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½ • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .62½ • —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 • —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .50 • —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .47 • —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .38½ • —
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works.....lb. .37 • —
tanks, works.....lb. .35 • —

Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd..... .....lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd.....lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib, dms.....lb. 3.25 • —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms..lb. 4.00 • —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms..lb. 3.30 • —
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 • —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. lar fib. dms..kilo.60.00 • —
ampule grade.....kilo.62.00 • —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms..kilo.62.00 • —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots...lb. .72 • —
less tons lots.....lb. .74 • —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .36 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38 • —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fig. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 • —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots. kilo.450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs.....lb. .19 • .22½
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .09 • —
Thymol, fib. dms.....lb. 2.50 • 2.60
Iodide, NF, dms. .....lb. 7.30 • —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Metal (Straits) .....lb. .98⅜ • —
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd.. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).

Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½ • —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .25½ • —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½ • —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23½ • —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½ • —
l.c.l., dlvd.. .....lb. .23½ • —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.120.00 • —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton.137.50 • —
5-ton lots .....ton.142.50 • —
ton lots .....ton.147.50 • —
rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½ • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .27½ • —
Milled titanium dioxide, $7.50 per ton higher.
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.95 • 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09¼ • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09¾ • —
high-tinting, dms., c.l.....lb. .09 • —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½ • —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .40¾ • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .43¾ • —
tanks, works .....lb. .39¾ • —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots. .....kilo.149.65 • —
Acetate .....kilo.136.00 • —
d-a-Tocopherol acetate.....kilo.185.00 • —
d-a-Tocopherol acid succinate..kilo.165.00 • —

oTolidine base, dry or paste, 100% basis, kgs lb. 1.40 • —
Hydrochloride, paste, 100% basis, lb. 1.35 • —
Tolu balsam, cns .....lb. 4.25 • 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 • —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .80 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .78 • —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22 • —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 • —
solid, dms., frt. alld .....lb. .60 • .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. .....gal. .34 • —
Birmingham dist.....gal. .32 • —
Chicago, dist .....gal. .32 • —
Cleveland dist.....gal. .32 • —
Geneva, Utah .....gal. .26 • —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .32 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y....gal. .35 • —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .33 • —
Lorain Ohio .....gal. .32 • —
Middletown, Ohio....gal. .33½ • —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .32 • —
Philadelphia dist.....gal. .34 • —
Pittsburgh dist .....gal. .32 • —
Sparrows Point Md...gal. .34 • —
Terre Haute, Ind ....gal. .35 • —
Youngstown, Ohio....gal. .32 • —



FAMOUS LIGHTHOUSES OF AMERICA

PIGEON POINT LIGHTHOUSE is located on the Coastal Highway 5 miles south of Pescadero, California. Constructed in 1872, its 115-foot white masonry tower stands on a rocky headland that for many years has been a landmark for ships approaching the Golden Gate from the south. Pigeon Point and the lighthouse are named for the ship Carrier Pigeon, one of the many that came to grief on the outlying rocks in the years before the beacon was built.

Safe Guides to quality in chemicals are assured by the production skill, experience, and modern quality-control facilities of Hooker Electrochemical Company of which Niagara Alkali is now a part. You can put your trust in quality of product, promptness of delivery, and helpfulness of service with Nialk® Caustic Potash, Potassium Carbonate, Trichloroethylene, and Niagathal (Tetrachlorophthalic Anhydride).

NIAGARA ALKALI DIVISION
HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY
4730 Buffalo Avenue, Niagara Falls, New York

HOOKER® CHEMICALS & PLASTICS

Toluol, Coaltar—Wattle Bark

Toluol, coaltar, petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—Albany, N.Y. gal. .35 · —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 · —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 · —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 · —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .35 · —
Houston, Tex. gal. .33 · —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 · —
Providence R. I. gal. .35 · —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 · —

2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .97 · —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 · —
powd., fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.00 · —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.65 · 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb 1.00 · 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 · —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20 · —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb .26 · —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 · —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 · —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 · —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42 · —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .43 · —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .40 · —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 · —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 · —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 · —
Tributylamine, cms., c.l., works lb. .67 · —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68 · —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 · —

Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 · —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13¾- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½- —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 · —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 · —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 · —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 · —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 · —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43¾- —

Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 · —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 · —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 · —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 · —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 · —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 · —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 · —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb .33 · —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 · —
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 · —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 · —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 · —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb .21½- —
Prices 1c per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. kilo.165.00 · —
Tungsten metal powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 · —

Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. gram. .75 · .85
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 · —

U

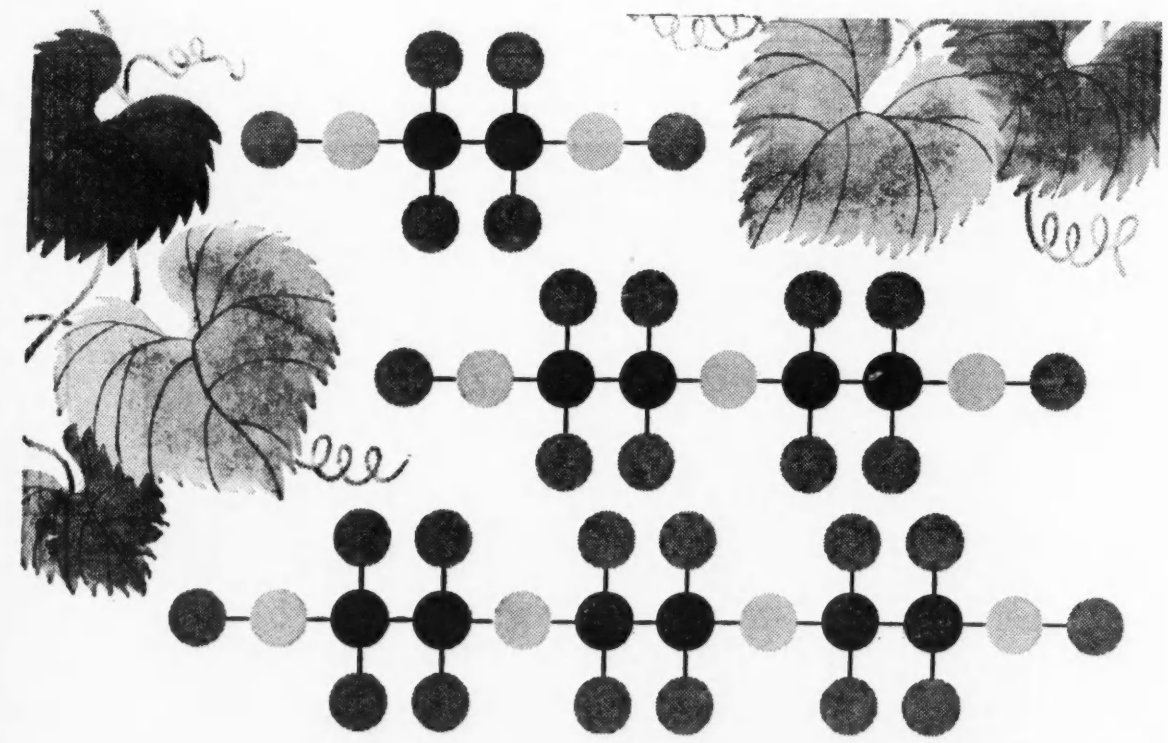
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. ton.120.00 · —
l.c.l. dlvd. E, ex whse. ton.140.00 · —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd., E ton.105.00 · —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton.126.00 · —
Urea-ammonia, liquor, C grade, tankcars, same basis ton.124.50 · —
37 grade tankcars, same basis. ton.153.00 · —
Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.50 · —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 · .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .32 · —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.75.00 -76.00
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton.58.00 · —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .06½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 · 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins. lb. 6.00 · 6.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 6.75 · 7.00
whole, tins lb. 7.50 · 8.00
Tahiti, cs. lb. 6.00 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 · 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 · 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 2.75 · —
smaller lots lb. 2.80 · 2.85
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gal., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 · —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 · —
tanks, works lb. .27 · —
Chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 · .12
Ether, USP, anasthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot 1.12 · —
75 c.s. bot. 1.56 · —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 · —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 · —
tanks, works lb. .25 · —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 · —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 · —
tanks, works lb. .27 · —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 · —
tanks, works lb. .20 · —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49 · —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 · —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 · —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.40 · —
1 to 9 dms, works lb. 1.50 · —
tanks, works lb. 1.38 · —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tasks, frt. ald lb. .16½- —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 · —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 · —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 · —
in nat., vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 · .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .025 · .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 · .05¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 · —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 · —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 · —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 · —
Palmitate liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 · —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 · —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B_c complex natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_{12} crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 · —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 · —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver Calciferol, and Viosterol)
D_2, dry 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 · —
less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 · —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 · —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.25 · —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 · —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago. lb. 2.05 · —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 · —
H (see Biotin)
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 · —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton.99.00 · —
merchantable, bales, ex dock.ton.96.00 · —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 · —



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Wax, amorph. (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs. lb. .43 - .43
Bees, crude, African, bgs. lb. .68 - .70
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .70 - .72
Central American, bgs. lb. .69 - .70
Chilian, bgs. lb. .70 - .72
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .80 - .82
slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .79 - .81
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .73 - .75
slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .72 - .74
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .54 - .56
refd., bgs. lb. .57 - .59

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher, 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton tots. lb. .56 Nom.
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .65 - .66
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .71 - .73
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .58 - .60
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .65 - .66
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .61 - .62
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .59 - .61
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .67 - .68
yellow No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.09 - 1.10
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.11 - 1.13

Powdered carnauba wax price same as powdered candelilla. differentials

Japan, cs. lb. .47 - .48
Microcrystalline, 170-175°F., m.p. ASTM, penetration 15-20 ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works. lb. .14 - .15
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15 - .16
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- .13½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .13½- .14½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - .26
smaller lots, group 3, works lb. .26 - .27
180°-185°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .17 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .16½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .29 - —
100°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .21½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .19½- —
white, ctns, 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .35½- —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs lb. .27 Nom.
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. No prices.
German, bgs. lb. No prices.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs. lb. .77 - .79
tech., bgs. lb. .74 - .76
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .30 - .33
cakes cs. lb. .31 - .34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, 80 lbs. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
spot lb. .67¼- .72¼
White lead (see Lead, White).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Witch hazel, bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls. lb. .20 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton 39.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. ton 56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works. ton 27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. ton 44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras), USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs. lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
58°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½- —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, ens. lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .52 - —
260 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .56 - —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .60 - —

Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul. lb. .33 - —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.10 - —
AAOT bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.85 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.85 - —
Cadmium selenide lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.15 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. W. of Tenn., and N.C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island. lb. .33 - .33½
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 g. bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome. lb. 2.25 - —
G pigment, bbls. lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .0205- .0345
pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —

Yellow ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd. lb. .27 - .27½
basic, dlvd. lb. .31 - .32½
Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb. .40 - .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin. oz. 4.30 - 4.50

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 36,000-lb lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms. lb. .53 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .27 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .192 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb 202
Chloride, NF, gran., dms. lb. .42 - —
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 - —
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 21½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .13½- —
New York lb. .14 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. 24½- —
10% Zn dms frt alld lb. 30 - —
Oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. 14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
Oxide, French process, white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms. lb. 42 49

—Continued on page 48

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War Between the States

There is need that much be learned about the war between the states now being waged in this country. Somebody will surely be advocating before long at least the creation of a federal governmental advisory group of some sort to probe and publicize what is going on and why. Some hints in that direction have already been inferable from some of the antagonistic comment, especially that of leaders of organized labor, on the objective of the war—the inducing of industries to move to other sections of the country.

The war has also a political aspect. The Governor of Connecticut and the Governor of West Virginia have been doing a bit of communicative skirmishing over the intention of the latter to visit the former's capital for, as he put it, "a private luncheon meeting with industrialists" at which he would talk about "industrial opportunities in West Virginia for specific industries planning to locate branch plants in new market areas." The New England governor apparently did not see the purpose of the visit in the same words. He saw what the labor leaders have been calling "luring," with some charging that the other sections were unfairly taking advantage of the consequences of the floods in the Northeast.

There is much to be said for the point made by the West Virginia governor, that "New England management and financial acumen could be coupled with our raw materials in a manner advantageous to both parties." The trend to locate industries closer to sources of the raw materials they need is already a strong one and a beneficial one. The West Virginia executive did not stress that point excessively, and his stated purpose to get branch plants to locate in his state made his plea quite moderate—to the wholly disinterested observer. Of course, the interpretation of that "branch" business would depend in greatest part on the point of view.

Industry has more than one reason for its choice of location. Raw materials, power, markets, and transportation are but the more obvious ones. A very important one—it was emphasized by the Connecticut executive—is the availability of specifically trained employees. Trans-planting of such personnel into new localities, often vastly different climatically, politically, and socially, is not always satisfactory or successful from any point of view.

One of the biggest battles in the interstate industrial war has come out of the offering of inducements to get an industry, or even a single plant, to move to another state. The popular inducement of a period, perhaps interminable, of exemption from at least some forms of taxation has led to proposals of prohibitory federal legislation. It is, however, difficult to see how any statutory restraint could be laid upon any such an endeavor of a locality to get what it needs, or even wants, in the way of industrial contribution to its economic progress. The philosophy of price-discrimination does not apply. But, there are no boundaries to the area of "There-ought-to-be-a-law" beliefs.

Industries, groups as well as plants, are often forced to seek new locations by the pressures of today's trends in population and the costs thereof. They are being forced out of congested areas, chiefly by those costs. The fact that they, in many instances, have been moving into residential areas has built up a big pressure toward their crossing state lines, in the way of zoning plans which keep them out of less distant relocations. One of the things to be learned about the war between the states is, therefore, what are the relative influences of intrastate pushing and extrastate pulling in the direction of interstate industrial migration.

The studying essential to the acquisition of any part of what should be learned about the current war between the states is something for business to do through its national organizations. Government does not have even an advisory role therein; although it is doing more than a little federally to provide useful information on what is available in certain regions, and some state legislatures are studying programs of industrial expansion. When politics takes a hand in such matters, there can be no foretelling what may come along in the way of allurements. But, it is always wise to give due consideration to the well-founded cautionings about everything having two sides and never getting anything for nothing; even though there be good reason to question the pertinent soundness of the ancient advice about staying at home being best.

Effective Health Service

Much direct good is being done in areas of community health service by means of what, in most places, are called medical forums. Those who have worked for and in such undertakings have confident expectations that the beneficial effects will grow with time. They are not, however, neglecting the importance of repetition.

Community medical forums customarily are arranged through cooperation of the county medical society and some local private interests, the latter usually being the initiators. They are often given a goodly measure of encouragement and promotion by local governing bodies; although their participation does not, in most cases, begin until a few sessions have been held. It must be said for local health boards, however, that they sometimes are right up in the front ranks.

Private participation comes from various groups, druggists naturally being particularly interested, but not often able to do a great deal. The local newspaper is often the leader in the arranging. Local welfare groups are quick to see the possibilities in relation to matters with which they are dealing. So are school boards. And, particularly in communities with one main industrial establishment, a large part of the most effective work is done by industry.

The usual program provides for three or four panel sessions each in the April-September and October-March periods, with seasonally appropriate subjects. The selecting of the subjects is usually done jointly by representatives of the medical group and the other sponsors. The selection of panel members and their several aspects of the main subject is made by the medical group. A special effort is made to have the medical contributions presented with a minimum of technical language. Floor discussions and questions by the audience frequently present some problems which must be dealt with arbitrarily. It has been found helpful to adopt and publish rules setting up certain restrictions in that connection. It also has been helpful in that and other conditions to have two moderators—one from the medical group and one from the other sponsors.

As was manifested in the polio vaccine campaign, not all local medical groups are public-service-minded in the same degree. Some few of them put practice, as a means of livelihood, above profession with an objective of service—as is common in all walks in life. That presents another problem; but, its recognition can be turned to the eventual good of the community by means of appropriate approach and handling—as a matter of business.

The community medical forum idea is well worthy of study and development everywhere — especially, aside from the humanism which it typifies, as a matter of good business.

Art Advisers Wanted

The newest thing in ideas for the paternalistic participation of the federal government in the personal affairs of its people is a proposal that there be created in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare a strictly advisory unit to suggest methods for the encouragement of "free development of all major American art forms." Two bills with that purpose have been introduced in congress, and have had some public hearing.

"Art" is a designation of almost unlimited semantic application. That characteristic is well illustrated in the legislative proposal that the advisory body comprise experts in, among other lines, music, drama, dance, literature, architecture, painting, sculpture, graphic art, photography, motion pictures, radio, and television. Much tolerance and more than a little imagination are required to associate large areas of some of those practices with any reasonable concept of art.

One — almost the only — promotive comment that has been made on the proposal by its advocates is that it would help to increase American prestige abroad and counteract Soviet cultural programs. The trouble with that concept is that it does not realistically fit the case. If one were to substitute "could" or "might" for "would" in the assessment of the potentialities, it might be almost fitting. But, there would have to be a mighty big changing of some of the "arts" covered by the bills to effect any move in that direction of culture. They now measure up about as close as does the recent suggestion that newspapers be adopted as textbooks in the public schools.

As the two "arts" bills have been committed to the subcommittee on labor and public welfare and have to do with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, it must be assumed that their objective lies in areas of welfare, not in those of education. Some day there will be a proposal in the latter that something be done to determine whether the products of the public schools should be trained, educated, or cultured. It would be too much to expect that they be fittingly qualified in all three respects. Today's educating is far too much directed toward special training, with consequent neglect of intelligence and culture. In the big picture of world technical striving, there is very little, if any, presentation of the real need for personality, humanism, or any other social scientific qualities, especially in areas of meeting, understanding, and dealing with people, in what really is public relations—not the public relatings and regalings which so largely pass as such.

There is a need for the encouragement of art in this country, of fine arts and practical arts. There is also a need for the restoration of some of the lost arts which have not been able to keep up with the ninety-miles-an-hour speed of today's living standard. That, quite obviously, does not call for another paternalistic governmental advisory agency. It does, however, need the setting up of actively operative advisers by way of school, church, and all other channels of human relations, including business with its highly potential contacts—and its art of selling.

Washington Talks It Over

Further Congressional Examination of Status of WOC's Is Expected to Bring About More Legislation.

By Ralph L. Cherry

Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Congress is giving another look into the matter of businessmen serving in important government posts on a without compensation basis (WOC's). The upshot may be some more legislation on this subject before the present session is ended.

It will be recalled that last year the house judiciary committee, under the direction of chairman Emanuel Celler of New York, hit the front pages on a number of occasions with noisy charges and innuendoes of conflict of interest cases, and was instrumental in having some new restrictions placed in the defense production act extension law on the activities of WOC's employed under the law.

The probing is being done by a different committee this year. This time the house government operations committee is examining the possibilities of conflict of interest being involved in the employment of WOC's, and while not as boistrous as was the judiciary committee, its inquiry will be much broader. The committee has $500,000 to turn up whatever it can.

This committee's study is not limited to WOC's employed under the DPA act, but is going into the activities of industrial consultants to the various departments, who are paid on a daily basis, as well as the many advisory committees that have been set up by the military and other agencies. The committee's aim is to find out if the general laws on conflict of interest need to be tightened.

Surplus Potatoes a Problem

Agriculture department officials are worried that the farmers may be headed towards another big potato surplus, such as plagued the country at a cost of millions of dollars to the taxpayers a few years back. Starch manufacturers should make note of the fact that the department is going to try to prevent this development if it can.

The department recently issued acreage guides suggesting to farmers that late potato acreage planted in 1956 should be 8 percent less than last year for the conutry as a whole. The March intentions-to-plant report, however, indicates the late potato acreage will be reduced only 2.8 percent from the 1955 level.

Officials made a special point of this situation in a statement to the press recently. They warned that any production of late potatoes in excess of 275 million bushels generally results in difficult marketing conditions and unsatisfactory farm prices.

Wholesalers, Retailers Need Help

Small Business Administration has found that the wholesalers and retailers are the industrial groups that require financial help from the government the most. These two categories have received one-fourth of the 2,270 business loans that have been made by SBA.

Next in line of need are the service trades and small manufacturers of food and kindred products, followed by machinery manufacturers (except electrical), transportation and communication, construction firms, and metal fabricators. SBA has made 1,143 loans to nonmanufacturing industries and 1,127 to manufacturers.

The agency has loaned a total of $114,045,903 of which $45,124,932 was for working capital, $28,961,010 was for facilities, $28,623,056 for consolidation of obligations, and $11,336,905 for equipment.

Vitamin E

and "preemies"...

Says one team of investigators: We are born low in vitamin E and make up the deficiency from our mother's milk. If we are born too soon and have, therefore, to be fed with unnatural fluids, the scanty vitamin E in our blood declines even further.

Says another team: Premature infants are not "particularly" deficient in vitamin E.

Says still another team: Tocopherol (in which the cow's milk mixtures fed premature infants are usually deficient) may moderate the severity of retrolental fibroplasia, the blindness of "preemies" now known to be caused by high oxygen tension.

Meanwhile, a Scottish physiologist reports that tocopherol-fed rats survive five atmospheres of oxygen pressure in far greater numbers than do equivalent tocopherol-deprived rats. Three Texan researchers examine the eyes of turkey embryos from eggs laid by turkey hens starved for vitamin E. In the central portion of the lenses they find a cloudiness reminiscent of human retrolental fibroplasia.

Says a pediatric research man: Vitamin E blood level in the prematurely born does not start rising for two months after birth, whereas full-termers start building up their vitamin E within five days.

Says a French obstetrician who has given concentrated attention to the subject: To reduce vascular fragility in the premature, give large doses of α-tocopherol during labor to women who are giving birth prematurely.

Says a Spanish pediatric paper: Vitamin E stimulates all functions which are slowed or absent because of prematurity.

Says a Hungarian paper: Tocopherol prevents symptoms of sclerema neonatorum, a usually fatal hardening of the skin and edema of the vital organs often reported among prematures in Europe.

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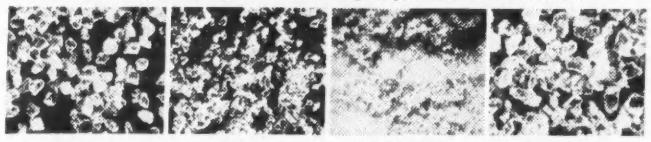

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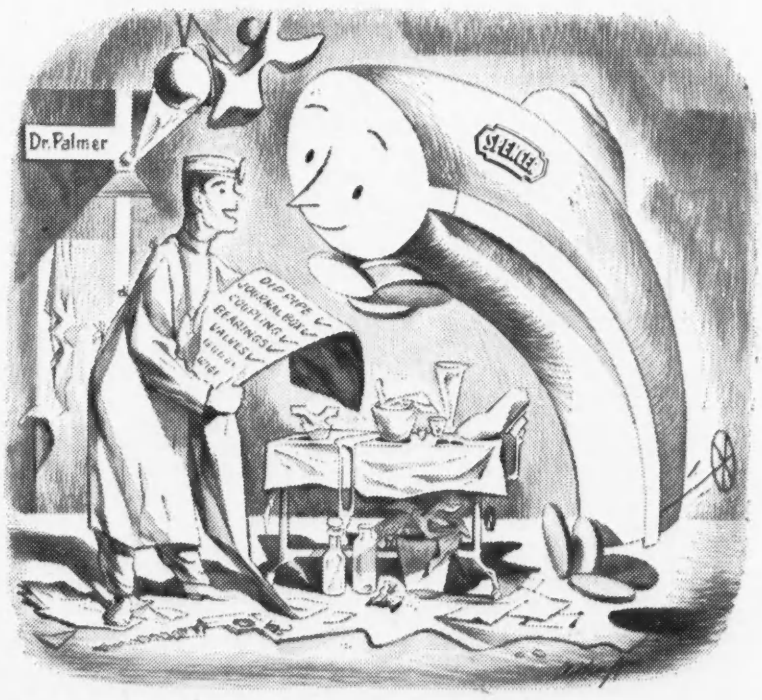

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Heavy Chemicals

Production of specified chemicals in February showed declines for ten inorganic chemicals of from 1 to 8 percent. One chemical, calcium carbide, showed an increase of 10 percent. Rayon shipments were off 2 percent for the first quarter. Steel and aluminum production set new quarterly records. Automobile output was still considerably off.

This confusing welter of ups and downs in chemical and consuming industries did not have any appreciable effect on last week's market, which remained generally firm.

Business in the mineral acids continued very strong. Sulfuric acid led the pack in large volume consumption, as demand was active all through the end use pattern.

Chlorine and the alkalies enjoyed brisk demand. The supply position of chlorine gas continued to show signs of easing, although some local tight spots still existed.

Magnesium metal went up Monday. Custom copper declined, primarily due to recently adopted pricing policies by some American buyers of overseas copper which matched London quotations, and which, observers said, knocked the props out from under the most bullish market in 100 years.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended April 13, at 103.5 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 98.8 percent for the previous week and 97.1 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Magnesium metal, ingots, 1¼c. per lb.
pigs, 1¼c. per lb.
sticks, 3c. per lb.
Mercury, $4 per flk.

Reduced

Silver, ¼c. per oz.
Tin, ⅝c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 22 1955
101.57	101.49	101.15	98.41

For Current Prices see Page 9

Acid, Chromic—It was conceded that demand for chromic acid had been adversely affected by the decline in automobile production.

However, producers indicated that the falling-off in inquiry had not been as severe as had been expected. Other demands held up well. Prices remained firm, with supplies in good balance.

Acid, Hydrochloric — Production dropped 8 percent in February, according to preliminary figures compiled by the Bureau of Census.

All indications were last week, however, that output had climbed considerably during March in order to satisfy heavy demand from many outlets, particularly steel.

The byproduct acid picture in the south continued to show improvement as a result of withdrawal of an estimated 30,000 tons per year from the market by one producer of vinyl chloride.

In some areas of the southeast and southwest, however, where adequate markets were beyond reasonable reach of producing plants, makers of chlorinated organics continued to be burdened with oversupply.

Acid, Nitric—Nitric acid output in February was off 3 percent, according to the Bureau of Census. The industry attributed the decline to fewer producing days in February, rather than a falling off in overall demand.

Steel, government account, and nitration of organics continued to call for large volumes of acid, and last week, some producers were reported pushing their plants to capacity in order to satisfy demand.

Acid, Phosphoric — The market was quiet. Deliveries against old contracts continued in good volume. Producers felt that acid was not moving as well as it could in new directions, namely for fertilizer and feed supplements, although the industry had been devoting considerable attention to these end uses during the past few months.

Acid, Sulfuric — This acid continued to lead the way in large volume consumption. The market was very strong last week, in view of particularly firm demand for fertilizer, steel, rayon and other end uses.

The week of April 9 set a new record for steel production, as the steel industry turned out 2,483,000 tons, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Production last week was estimated at 2,447,000 tons. Actual production a year ago last week was 2,284,000 tons.

Chlorine—Production of organic solvents and intermediates, pesticides, and other chlorinated hydrocarbons remained at high levels, accounting for heavy use of chlorine.

Water and sewage treatment, manufacture of hypochlorites, and textile and paper bleaching also kept up good call. While there was a squeeze on supplies in some areas, it was generally felt that material was easier to obtain than previously.

Copper Sulfate — Production and shipments of copper sulfate in February were more than double the low rates in January, according to the Department of the Interior.

Shipments were 1,400 tons greater than production and stocks decreased 34 percent. At the February rate of shipments inventories were sufficient for little more than a week's requirements.

Foreign trade data for February are not available. Imports for consumption were 23 tons—from Chile—and exports were 1,076 tons.

Gross weight production totaled 6,016 tons in February, compared with 2,548 tons in January. Shipments rose to 7,456 tons in February from 2,932 tons in January.

Stocks at the end of February declined to 2,848 tons from 4,332 tons on hand at the end of January.

Soda, Caustic—Rayon and acetate yarn and staple shipments in March declined 4 percent below February levels, according to the Textile Economics Bureau.

Shipments in March totaled 101,700,000 pounds. Total shipments in the first quarter of 1956 were 323,100,000 pounds, a decline of 2 percent from the first quarter of 1955.

High tenacity rayon yarn shipments during the first quarter rose 5 percent above the comparable period of 1955, however.

Caustic soda producers reported continuing strong business last week. Demand from rayon remained active. Paper and chemical end use also continued to consume large quantities of caustic.

Sodium Phosphates — Prices for the higher phosphates remained steady. Demand for large lot shipments continued active, and withdrawals against old contracts were in good volume.

Di-and tribasic sodium phosphate demand was routine, with spotty new business reported. Prices were steady with supplies ample.

Sodium Sulfate — The paper industry maintained a high volume of production, accounting for strong withdrawal of saltcake for use in the manufacture of kraft.

Rayon, mannheim, bichromate and natural sources continued to put out a large quantity of cake, as production rates in those industries remained high.

Sulfur—The following figures, in long tons, report production, mine or plant shipments, apparent sales, and producers' stocks of native and recovered elemental sulfur of a purity of 97 percent or greater in the

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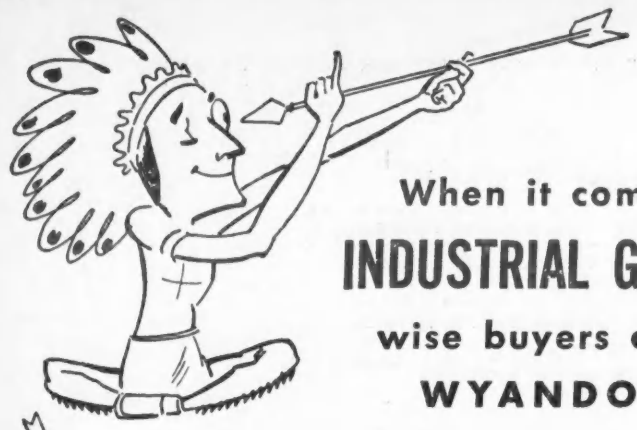

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Heavy Chemicals

United States, as compiled by the Bureau of Mines.

	Jan.	Dec.
Native sulfur (Frasch) production	531,330	574,144
Mine or plant shipments	463,972	488,253
Apparent sales*	496,378	487,947
Producers stocks†	3,216,150	3,181,198
Recovered sulfur production	40,900	33,200
Mine or plant shipments	39,337	27,989
Apparent sales*	40,101	28,921
Producers stocks†	121,066	113,345

* Calculated from production and changes in stocks during the period.

† Producers stocks at mines or plants, in transit, and in warehouse at end of period.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum — Primary production in March set a new monthly record, rising to 291,875,457 pounds from 265,524,546 pounds in February, according to the Aluminum Association.

Copper — Custom smelters last week cut prices below the fifty cent mark for the first time since the middle of December. This was brought about by reluctance of consumers to buy ahead at high prices.

The following figures, supplied by the Copper Institute, show production and stocks of copper metal, in tons:—

World	*March*	*February*
Production:—		
Crude primary	244,572	229,760
Secondary	14,292	13,505
Refined	258,506	243,458
Shipments	262,954	236,841
Stocks	224,731	226,686

United States	*March*	*February*
Production:—		
Crude primary	100,272	89,328
Secondary	12,593	11,697
Refined	144,027	127,917
Shipments	141,590	139,383
Stocks	51,595	47,053

Magnesium—Primary magnesium was advanced 1¼c. per pound last week. Ingots rose to 34½c. per pound, 10,000 pounds lots or more, f.o.b. works.

Pigs were newly quoted at 33¾c. per pound, 10,000 pound lots or more, works, and sticks were newly priced at 56c. per pound, cases, f.o.b. works.

Mercury—The market was higher. Metal was quoted at $268 to $270 per flask, spot.

Silver—Bullion declined to 90¾c. per ounce, spot.

Tin—The market showed little variance. Straits metal was quoted at 98⅞c. per pound, Friday.

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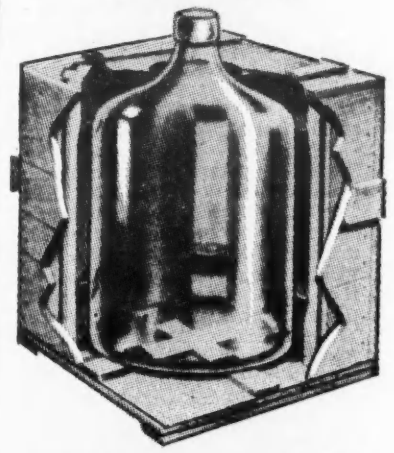

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CHEMICAL PROGRESS WEEK — APRIL 23-28 — *A Better America Through Chemical Progress*

MCA Traffic Committee Headed by C. H. Wager

Charles H. Wager, manager of traffic, for Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, has been appointed chairman of the traffic committee of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

Mr. Wager succeeds H. F. Suiter of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J. Walter N. Saaby, Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, was appointed vice-chairman of the committee.

New committee members appointed include the following:—B. R. Love, traffic manager, Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd.; M. D. Thompson, general traffic manager, Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation; G. A. Falconer, director of traffic, Spencer Chemical Company.

Also, H. F. Haley, vice president in charge of traffic, tar products division, Koppers Company, and D. M. Morewood, assistant vice-president in charge of traffic, coal chemical sales division, United States Steel Corporation.

Nickel-Bearing Scrap Put Under Stringent Controls

Stringent controls over exports of certain nickel-bearing scrap materials for the second quarter have been announced by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

Under the new restrictions, exports of clean or contaminated nickel-copper alloy scrap, including Monel (Schedule B No. 654502), and clean or contaminated copper-nickel alloy scrap containing 40 percent or more copper and 5 percent or more nickel (B No. 644000) generally will not be approved.

BFC said the action was taken because of the continued short supply of nickel in the United States.

Previously, the copper-nickel alloy scrap was included under the quantitative quota for new and old copper-base alloy scrap. Export licensing of nickel-copper alloy scrap formerly was based on evidence of unsalability in the domestic market, but was not subject to quantitative limitations.

Babcock & Wilcox Lease Recovery Process to Brown

Babcock & Wilcox Company last week announced the licensing of its magnesium-bisulfite pulping and chemical recovery process to Brown Company. The process will be installed in Brown's Berlin, N. H., pulp and paper plant.

The installation will be the first of its kind in the eastern United States, it was reported. The process recovers both the chemical and heat values in waste sulfite liquor generated in pulp manufacturing. Babcock & Wilcox developed the process in cooperation with Howard Smith Paper Company of Canada and Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Tacoma, Wash.

Brown's facilities will be completed next year and will process 750,000 pounds of waste liquor solids every twenty-four hours.

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Allied President Traces Chemical Industry Growth

Though chemistry has come a long way since the synthesis of the first coaltar dye one hundred years ago by William Henry Perkin, its full wonders "have barely been unfolded," Fred. J. Emmerich declared in a dinner address last week in New York.

Mr. Emmerich, who is president of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, traced the progress made by the chemical industry since 1856 and Allied's part in it.

"No magic wand, no Aladdin's Lamp could have summoned present chemical wonders," he asserted. "Fortunate results and consistent progress are largely the products of creative scientific imagination and unremitting effort.

"At the same time, improved methods and improved facilities have done much to arouse more general interest and attract capital investment to the chemical industry," Mr. Emmerich concluded.

Tide Water Purchases Assets of a Distributor

Tide Water Associated Oil Company has puchased the assets of Sagamore Oil & Tire Company, one of its franchise distributors and an independent oil marketer in Jefferson County, N. Y.

With the purchase, Tide Water acquires a bulk plant, two service stations and several dealer accounts.

Air Force Scientist Named

Prof. Courtland D. Perkins, of Princeton University, has been appointed to succeed Dr. H. Guyford Stever as chief scientist of the Air Force. Prof. Perkins will assume his new duties this summer when Dr. Stever will return to Massachusetts Institute of Technology as associate dean of engineering.

Stauffer Picks Plant Mgr.

Stauffer Chemical Company., New York, has announced the appointment of Wayne Kincannon as manager of the company's plant at North Little Rock, Arkansas.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Producers of fertilizer materials were still waiting last week for spring to come. Trade in general was moving at a wintry pace. Unseasonable weather over much of the country was given but little of the blame. The uncertain climate in Washington was more often cited as the evil influence. The situation was still critical with respect to ammonia. Potash and phosphate were moved in moderate volume, but trade was not nearly as active as expected for this time of year.

Attention was called to the fact that the revised listings on ammonium sulfate on the west coast may be regarded as lower than the corresponding eastern prices.

Western prices were $49 per ton in bags and $46 per ton in bulk, with freight allowed to destination in both cases up to a maximum of $6.18 per ton.

On this basis, trade sources noted, western prices, f.o.b., plant, were now lower than corresponding quotations in the east.

Fishmeal and scrap were firmer and rose $2 per ton.

The feed business picked up somewhat, carrying the Chicago tankage price up 25 cents per unit-ton.

Bonemeal declined $5 per ton, but trade sources predicted interest in this market would soon revive.

Producers of pesticides were uniformly cheerful. Farmers were protecting heavy investments in corn and cotton with substantial purchases of insecticides, maintaining good balance in the domestic market. Another large lot of ICA-financed purchases buoyed the already excellent export trade.

Some trade sources predicted an increase in the DDT price and a shortage of material would result from the latest foreign purchases. They doubted that sufficient offers would be made in response to the ICA invitations.

Price Trends

Advanced

Fishmeal, $2 per ton.
Fishscrap, $2 per ton.
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

Bonemeal, $5 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 22 1955
110.06	110.12	110.79	110.79

For Current Prices see Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia—There was no improvement last week in the doleful outlook for agricultural sales. Farm activity was postponed further. Trade was quiet. By-product output at the cokeovens of the steel industry established new high records, and stocks of ammonium sulfate continued to mount.

Producers were not in agreement as to the effect a soil bank might have on sales of fertilizer materials. It was pointed out that acres set aside under such a program would in most cases require little fertilizer. Others held the view that anything that puts more cash in the farmer's hand will promote trade in fertilizers.

Most felt that the muddle in Washington, whatever the outcome, was much to be blamed for the weak current market.

Animal Proteins—Responding to slackening demand, the price of bonemeal declined $5 to a new low quotation of $60 per ton. People in the trade believed demand would pick up again in about two weeks. Stocks were on the light side.

The feed business was stimulated in the early part of the week, due in part apparently to prospects for high parity prices for grain. The reasons were not altogether clear. Whatever they were, however, the enlivened trade carried the price of tankage in Chicago up 25c. to the current quotation of $5 per unit-ton. The price in New York was steady at $4 per unit-ton.

Fishmeal was slightly firmer. Meal and scrap prices rose $2 per ton, to $137 and $133 per ton, respectively. Supply was scarce. Demand was steady. There were some futures sales.

The Fish and Wildlife Service reported production of meal and scrap by firms which usually account for about 90 percent of total production amounted to 3,207 tons in February, compared to 1,951 tons produced in the same month in 1955. This brought the cumulative total for the calendar year to date to 8,412 tons, compared to 3,844 tons produced in the like period a year ago.

Nitrogenous tankage figured in a dull market. Fertilizer manufacturers were holding inventories to a minimum, buying only when they had to. Producers who had been quoted at $4.50 were now doing spot business at $3.25 and $4 per unit-ton, depending on the shipping point. Thus, the range previously quoted, of $3 to $4.50, was narrowed to a range from $3 to $4.

Castor Pomace—There was no change in this market. Demand was limited. Supply was short. The two were in a fair degree of balance.

Phosphates—Trade was reported in moderate volume, but producers generally were dissatisfied with sales thus far this season. Some believed that business might come on with a rush in about three weeks, but there wasn't a sign of it last week.

A change in the farmer's buying pattern was noted. Where he used to stock up on fertilizers against the day when he would need them, he was inclined now to buy only as the need appeared. The prevalence of nearby outlets encouraged this practice, it was said.

Los Angeles Market

Demand was moderately steady in the fertilizer market.

Inorganic materials were traded in less volume than was moved during the peak of the season a year ago. Supplies were adequate.

Ammonium sulfate was listed at $49 per ton bagged, $46 in bulk, f.o.b., Los Angeles.

Bloodmeal was nominal at $4 per unit.

Tankage was quoted in a range from $3.25 to $3.75 per unit-ton. Interest was light, supplies good.

Pesticides

In marked contrast to the feeble market for fertilizer constituents, pesticides were traded at a lively pace. The domestic market was sustained by the necessity for protecting big investments in certain vulnerable crops, particularly corn and cotton.

Now the booming export trade was being toned up further by major ICA-financed purchasing programs that were expected to tighten availability of DDT.

Some producers predicted DDT, still quoted at 23c. per pound in carlots, might rise to 24c.

DDT—Invitations have been sent out by the Emergency Procurement Service of General Services Administration for offers to supply approximately 3,500 long tons of DDT, 75 percent wettable powder, to be delivered to India under the International Cooperation Program.

The bids will be opened May 1.

Deliveries of the material must be made to the American docks by May 16 for shipment as follows:—1,500 long tons to Bombay; 1,700 long tons to Calcutta, and 300 tons to Madras.

The agency is also in the market to purchase 300 tons of DDT under bids to be opened April 27 for shipment to Indonesia, which must be on US docks by May 11, and 600,000 pounds for Pakistan under bids to be opened May 1 for delivery at US ports not later than May 16.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Dealers last week reported continued strength in this market. Seasonal sales, particularly in the paint source derivatives, were climbing steadily. Benzol showed strength through styrene sales; xylol through agricultural chemical and insecticide sales. The waxes, as they have for some time now, remained on a high level in both production and sales. LPG's alone showed softness as the seasonal picture continued to shift to the down side.

Demand for oil and derivatives during 1956 will climb 6 percent according to an analysis made by the Chase Manhattan Bank. This reflects, the Chase report said, a brisk climb in business for the first quarter. Most of the new found strength in the market came through gasoline, distillate fuels (LPG's etc.) and the minor fuels (which would include solvents and diluents) according to the report.

Imports of crude oil during the first half of 1956 will average about 841,400 barrels per day as compared with 725,700 barrels per day imported during the same period of 1955, it has been reported. Product imports in the first half of this year will average some 404,800 barrels per day, about 5,900 less than during the January-June period of 1955.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—Sales continued on a relatively good level last week, dealers reported, with sales to styrene producers remaining the key to the stability of the picture. Seasonal sales also, dealers said, were offering strength to the picture.

Cleaners Naphtha—The same situation that developed last year appears to be effecting this market this year, dealers reported. However, owing to the foreshadowing of last year, dealers are better able to cope with the problem. Synthetic fibers, used in the production of summer clothing, has once again cut a swatch into the sales of cleaners naphtha. Dealers have answered the situation with the development of other outlets and, in some instances, the curbing of production.

Rubber Solvents—Seasonal sales continued to show considerable sale in this market last week, dealers reported. Though the commodity is closely keyed in many respects to the automotive industry, softening and declines in that field have, to-date, left no real mark upon the condition of the rubber solvents market. Dealers attribute this to the seasonal picture, it was noted, claiming that the end of the season should bring another tone to the picture. However, producers said that with the non-industrial automotive picture what it is today, it would be difficult to see the market in a softening condition of any sort.

Xylol—Agricultural chemical and insecticide producers last week were giving this commodity another week of sustained strength, dealers reported last week. Some specialists noted that the expected seasonal decline in May or June may offer information to declining factors in the market that haven't to date been felt. However, most dealers deny the possibility of such a development.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended April 7 totaled 263,823,000 barrels according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 262,066,000 barrels for the preceding week this represents an increase of 1,757,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,990,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 233,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None
Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 22 1955
104.53	104.53	104.32	104.42

For Current Prices see Page 9

Lighter Fractions

LPG's — Government figures released last week show the tremendous strides the liquified petroleum gases have made in the past few years. The figures released, showing shipment quantities show that while only 9,170,000 barrels were shipped (as well as produced) in 1939, a total of 123,653,000 barrels were being shipped by 1954. The material was valued at $176,283,000.

Propane — Dealers reported further softening in this market last week, it was noted. The seasonal picture has completely vanished and with the exception of shipment material, the picture will remain quiet until the season shift at the end of the hot months. Production, however, in anticipation of another good year, has kept on a steady level with storage facilities growing.

Waxes

A bureau of mines breakdown of figures for petroleum wax in November showed exports at 102,000 barrels; stocks at 536,000 barrels; domestic demand at 379,000 barrels and production at 482,000 barrels. Production for the previous month had been 445,000 barrels while that of the year previous had been 485,000 barrels. During the first ten months of 1955 there was 4,838,000 barrels of petroleum wax produced while during the first ten months of 1954, there had been 4,886,000 barrels produced. Exports during the same periods were 1,145,000 and 1,220,000 barrels respectively while stocks were 536,000 and 589,000 barrels.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil — The daily average production of crude oil and lease condensate for the week ended April 6, 1956, was 7,171,100 barrels of which 131,450 barrels were lease condensate mixed with crude. Reports received from refining companies indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mines basis approximately 7,517,000 barrels of crude oil daily.

Actual imports of crude oil averaged 884,000 barrels daily in December, 1955 and 805,000 barrels daily in January, 1956. Estimated imports of crude oil averaged 860,000 barrels daily in February, 860,000 barrels in March and 880,000 barrels daily in April. Actual imports of refined products averaged 618,000 barrels daily in December and 617,000 barrels daily in January. Estimated imports of refined products averaged 600,000 barrels daily in February, 510,000 barrels daily in March and 440,000 barrels daily in April.

Current reports of the industry for the week ended April 6 indicate an increase in crude oil production and a decrease in crude runs. According to the API, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,171,000 barrels, an increase of 22,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,517,000 barrels were 177,000 below the preceding week and 525,000 barrels above the week ended April 8, 1955.

Aliphatic Organics

The crude glycerin market continued to reflect a general lack of buying interest on the part of the refiners. With production of synthetic glycerin on the increase, there has been correspondingly less pressure placed on producers of natural material. The spot crude glycerin market declined ½ cent per pound in the past ten days and some observers were indicating a further drop in prices before the downward trend is halted. Up until recently Argentine shippers have held their quotations higher than buyers here were willing to pay in view of the willingness of Europe to pay the prevailing market price. The decline in the price of imported crude was expected to stimulate increased interest on the part of domestic refiners it was said.

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, was brought down to a uniform price level, competitive with the synthetically produced ester last week, by one producer who had not gone along with a price reduction of 4½ cents made earlier this month by the major producer of fermentation solvents. The price decline was reportedly a result of an improved supply situation in this solvent, which has been quite tight in recent years. The solvents market, on the whole, was reported firm in price with supplies adequate.

The price outlook for the balance of this quarter was not expected to change although reports that Eastern railroads were thinking of boosting freight rates again to compensate for higher labor and depreciation costs were disturbing in view of the price increases in chemical which were necessitated following the hike in freight rates in March, 1956.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, 4½c. per lb.

Glycerin, crude, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 22 1955
131.01	131.08	131.02	130.45

For Current Prices see Page 9

Acetic Acid — Overall imports of acetic acid, both natural and synthetic in December, 1955, amounted to 407,000 pounds while exports in the same month were 81,000 pounds, according to figures compiled by the Department of Commerce.

Imports during the whole of 1955 amounted to 2,807,000 pounds while exports totaled 878,000 pounds. Exports and imports in 1954, by comparison, aggregated 443,000 and 1,538,000 pounds, respectively.

Acetic Anhydride—Demand for acetic anhydride continues to reflect the high production level maintained in many industries. Supplies were ample while prices were unchanged.

The Department of Commerce recently released the following statistics on imports-exports of acetic anhydride during the past year as compared with 1954. Imports totaled 3,160,000 pounds during the January-December period of 1955 compared to 722,000 pounds the preceding year. Exports in the same period last year aggregated 1,436,000 pounds compared with 1,273,000 pounds in 1954.

Alcohol—Demand for ethyl alcohol continued at excellent levels. Consumption was about in step with production and the overall supply situation adequate but not excessive. Prices were quite firm.

Figures on production, withdrawals, and stocks released by the Alcohol and Tobacco Division of the Internal Revenue Service, pertaining to ethyl, completely denatured, and specially denatured alcohol during February, 1956, compared with February, 1955, were as follows:—

Production

	Gallons 1956	Gallons 1955
†Ethyl	39,121,762	33,015,256
*Completely denatured	37,387	48,500
*Specially denatured	22,628,856	17,628,991

Withdrawals

†Ethyl, tax paid	866,639	672,194
tax free	42,279,488	33,006,342
*Completely denatured	31,931	50,034
†Specially denatured	22,432,497	17,123,887

Stocks

†Ethyl	36,998,766	53,068,487
*Completely denatured	14,035	5,863
*Specially denatured	2,320,415	3,996,234

*Wine gallons. †Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in February, 1956, and February, 1955, were as follows:—

	Pounds 1956	Pounds 1955
Corn and corn products	2,453,430	1,862,798
Rye and rye products	.....	70,100
Malt and malt products	216,635	328,406
Wheat and wheat products	1,740,700	828,434
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	1,317,950	5,317,534
Total grain	5,728,715	8,407,272
Ethylene gas	8,667,697	7,841,435
Other materials	1,470	671

	Wine gallons 1956	Wine gallons 1955
Molasses	9,432,889	3,480,032
Ethyl sulfate	20,084,305	18,987,575
Sulfite liquors	22,662,000	21,394,900
Other materials	1,715,883	2,214,958
†Products used in redistillation	884,493	2,343,380

†Proof gallons.

Amyl Acetate—A major producer of fermentation amyl acetate who had not gone along on a price reduction made by another producer earlier this month, has done so. The reduction brought fermentation amyl acetate schedules down 4½c. per pound, making this material competitive with synthetic amyl acetate. The current schedule on amyl acetate, ex fusel oil was 15½c. in tankcars, 18c. in drum carlots and 19c. in less than carlot quantities.

The reduction in amyl acetate ex fusel oil this month was said to reflect increased stocks of this lacquer solvent resulting from a stepup in the output of fermentation alcohol. Since fusel oil is a by-product of the fermentation alcohol process, the volume produced is in a direct ratio with the output of ethanol from this process. The re-establishment by one producer of limited fermentation alcohol production for the purpose of making butadiene has figured more or less directly with the rise in the output of fusel oil and correspondingly, amyl acetate, it was noted.

Ethylene Glycol—Antifreeze producers were currently in production on the coming winter's glycol requirements. As a result of the rise in auto production, the replacement market for ethylene glycol continues to expand. Final figures for the ethylene glycol output last year revealed an increase of some 230,000,000 pounds over the preceding year. Total production of the glycol was recently compiled at 868,400,000 pounds compared to an overall output of 637,900,000 pounds in 1954. The 1955 production total exceeded the previous peak year record of 761,000,000 pounds, which was set in 1952 by over 107,000,000 pounds. Percentagewise, production of ethylene glycol exceeded that in 1954 by approximately 36 percent.

Over many years the consumption curve on ethylene glycol has been on a rather sharp increase, and at times several sections of the industry have felt that surely the top must now have been reached, yet demand has continued to grow.

Last September one major producer announced increased capacity

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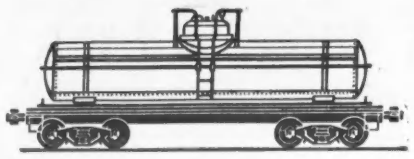

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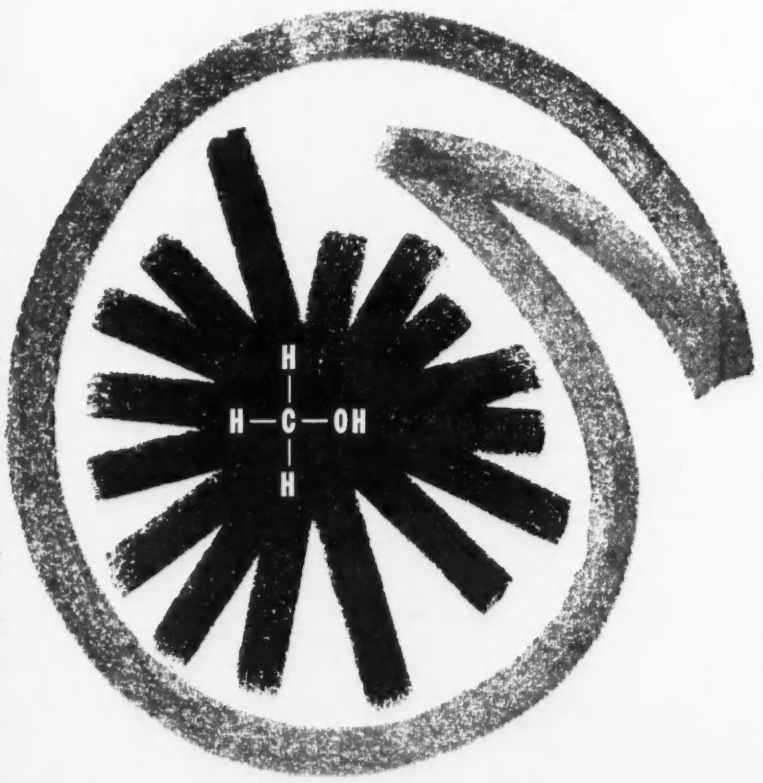

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Aliphatic Organics

of ethylene oxide/glycol production amounting to 60,000,000 pounds per year, and in February announced increased capacity plan for 30,000,000 pounds more oxide per year in facilities which will be completed late this year.

Still another producer recently announced extra capacity of ethylene oxide at a plant which will bring its total capacity up to 200,000,000 pounds per year. This plant will have additional provision for another 65,000,000 pounds of glycol. The year end should see plenty of ethylene glycol available for all end uses.

Formaldehyde—The market continued at a strong level. Inquiry was reported brisk in line with the overall high rate of production in consuming industries. Supplies were adequate to meet consumers' requirements and expected to continue. Prices were firm.

One major producer last week announced plans to expand his existing production facilities to the point where it will be the largest formaldehyde producer in the world. Existing facilities were currently in excess of domestic consumption.

The high output in the plywood industry was reflected in the substantial tonnage of formaldehyde used in adhesives manufacture. Pentaerythritol production also consumes a large volume of captive production, it was noted.

Glycerin—The market in domestic crude glycerin continues spotty. Prices were noted to have declined another ½c. per pound. Currently soaplye crude was quoted at 16½c. with saponification crude at 18½c. per pound. Refined prices were unchanged and holding at steady levels.

Isopropyl Alcohol — Demand for isopropyl alcohol was reported to be running at generally good levels. The high production rate in most industries was reflected in the steady demand for the alcohol, it was said. Prices were firm and supplies adequate to meet trade requirements.

Methanol—The market continued strong and prices were firmly maintained. The outlook for the immediate future was for continued demand at a high level.

According to figures compiled by the Department of Commerce, overall imports of methanol totaled 2,842,000 pounds in December, 1955. Imports for the entire year aggregated 10,710,000 pounds compared to 12,000 pounds in 1954.

Exports of methanol in the January-December period last year totaled 38,062,000 pounds compared to 50,860,000 pounds in 1954.

Trichloroethylene — Demand for this chlorinated olefin was reportedly moving at routine levels. Supplies were adequate to meet trade requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future.

The Tariff Commission has reported the preliminary total of production for 1955 to have aggregated 302,064,015 pounds. Production during January this year amounted to 29,474,470 pounds.

Whaling Rules Set Forth By Fish, Wildlife Service

Regulations were issued last week to the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior to carry out the objectives of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, signed in 1946.

The regulations set forth the seasons for carrying on whaling operations, certain practices in the catching of whales that are regarded as illegal, and the records and reports which must be maintained on the whaling ships, factory ships and land stations, and the secondary processing land stations.

Text of the regulations, which become effective in thirty days were published in the Federal Register April 18.

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Business in textile and leather chemicals last week continued in good volume, though consumers confined demand to prompt requirements. Interest in later needs was still limited. Prices ruled steady for all materials and price shading was reported negligible. Higher prices were named for tapioca flour on spot as a result of increased cost of replacements from Brazil. Old crop has been absorbed, with the result demand for spot stocks was more active. Offers of new crop from Brazil were practically unavailable due to uncertainty of the cost of new production. Firm tone prevailed in potato starch. Production in Maine was materially reduced due to limited offers of potatoes due to active export demand. Grinders also were not offering because of the filling of a heavy backlog of orders. Demand for potato starch on spot was quite active. Technical egg albumin was firmer and advanced sharply by the low seller. Other egg derivatives were without change and moved in a hand to mouth manner. Sago flour replacements for prompt shipment were scarce and futures were firm and higher. Stocks of this material on spot were light and well held.

There was no change in the tanning materials market. Trading was still restricted to nearby shipment and some users have recently encountered difficulty in obtaining materials in time to meet actual needs. Primary markets remained steady and quotations were unchanged and closely held.

Producers of rayon and acetate yarn and staple shipped 101,700,000 pounds in March, a decrease of 4 percent compared with February, according to the Textile Economics Bureau. Shipments to domestic consumers amounted to 100,100,000 pounds and 1,600,000 pounds were exported. Total shipments in the first quarter of 1956 amounted to 323,100,000 pounds, 2 percent less than the corresponding quarter last year. Domestic shipments totaled 318,600,000 pounds, also were down 2 percent from the first quarter in 1955, while exports were 5,100,000 pounds, up 21 percent.

Price Trends

Advanced

Egg albumin, tech., 7c. per lb.
Tapioca flour, spot, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 22 1955
107.37	107.36	106.99	103.98

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates — Market remained steady at prevailing quotations. Active consuming demand was reported against contracts and for spot stocks.

Sodium Acetate — Trading was moderate chiefly for prompt delivery. Quotations were without change and steady.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Business was reported quite active for prompt requirements. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Sulfonated Oils — All varieties moved in moderate volume for prompt needs. Quotations were well held at current levels.

Sizing Materials

Albumin—Blood — Improved demand was reported for prompt delivery. Stocks were adequate and well held at unchanged quotations, ranging from 65c. to 80c. per pound, as to quantity.

Corn Dextrin — Consuming demand continued excellent for immediate needs. All grades were maintained at former levels. Gum was quoted at $9.18 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; light canary, $8.92; dark canary, $9.02 and white, $8.76, same basis. Less carlots commanded a premium of 15c. per 100 pounds.

Corn Starch—Conditions remained steady. Demand continued quite active for prompt needs. Pearl was quoted at $7.17 per 100 pounds, carlots, paperbags, New York delivery and powder, $7.29, same basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply increased 1,044,000 bushels to 57,547,000 bushels for the week ending April 13, compared with 37,069,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—This market was steady and unchanged at the recent sharp decline. Business continued restricted to actual needs. Flake was held at $2.04 to $2.06 per pound and powder, $2.08 to $2.10, spot according to quantity. The technical grade was firmer and lifted to 90c. to 92c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Egg Yolk—Trading was moderate chiefly for prompt needs. Prices were held at the recent advance and ranged from $1.07 to $1.09 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Potato Starch — Firm tone featured this market. Maine grinders were sold ahead and making deliveries against heavy backlog of orders. Offers were scarce and market was nominal at 6½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. Consuming interest in carlots was limited and bulk of trading was confined to smaller lots for spot delivery. Supplies on spot were maintained at 8½c. to 9½c. per pound, warehouse, according to quantity. The Idaho market also was strong around 6c. per pound, carlots, mills.

Tapioca Flour — Active inquiry was reported for nearby shipment and afloat. Old crop has been cleaned up and market firm at 6.40c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Stocks on spot also were in good request and quotations were lifted to 8¼c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Replacements from Siam were easier and grade B was lower at 5.35c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Demand was restricted to actual requirements. Prices were without change. Liquid 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; powdered 60 percent tannin, 10.32c. per pound, bags, carlots, and 11.02c. bags, less carlots, same basis.

Cutch—Trading was spotty. Shipments were maintained at 8½c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Quebracho Extract—Steady tone prevailed in the primary market. Shipments were maintained at former levels. Consuming inquiry was confined to nearby shipment. Solid ordinary, guaranteed 63 percent tannin quoted at 11 21/32c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and clarified 64 percent at 12 23/64c., same basis.

Valonia — Business continued spotty, with buyers restricting orders to nearby shipment. Cups were held at $58 per ton, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment; beards were nominal at $75 to $76 per ton, same basis. Extract was quoted at 8½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Consumers showed more interest in replacements. Primary market was unchanged and steady. Fair average bark was quoted at $98 per ton, carlots, exdock and merchantable, $94 per ton, same basis. East African extract was held at 9⅞c. per pound and South African, 10c., carlots, exdock, plus duty.

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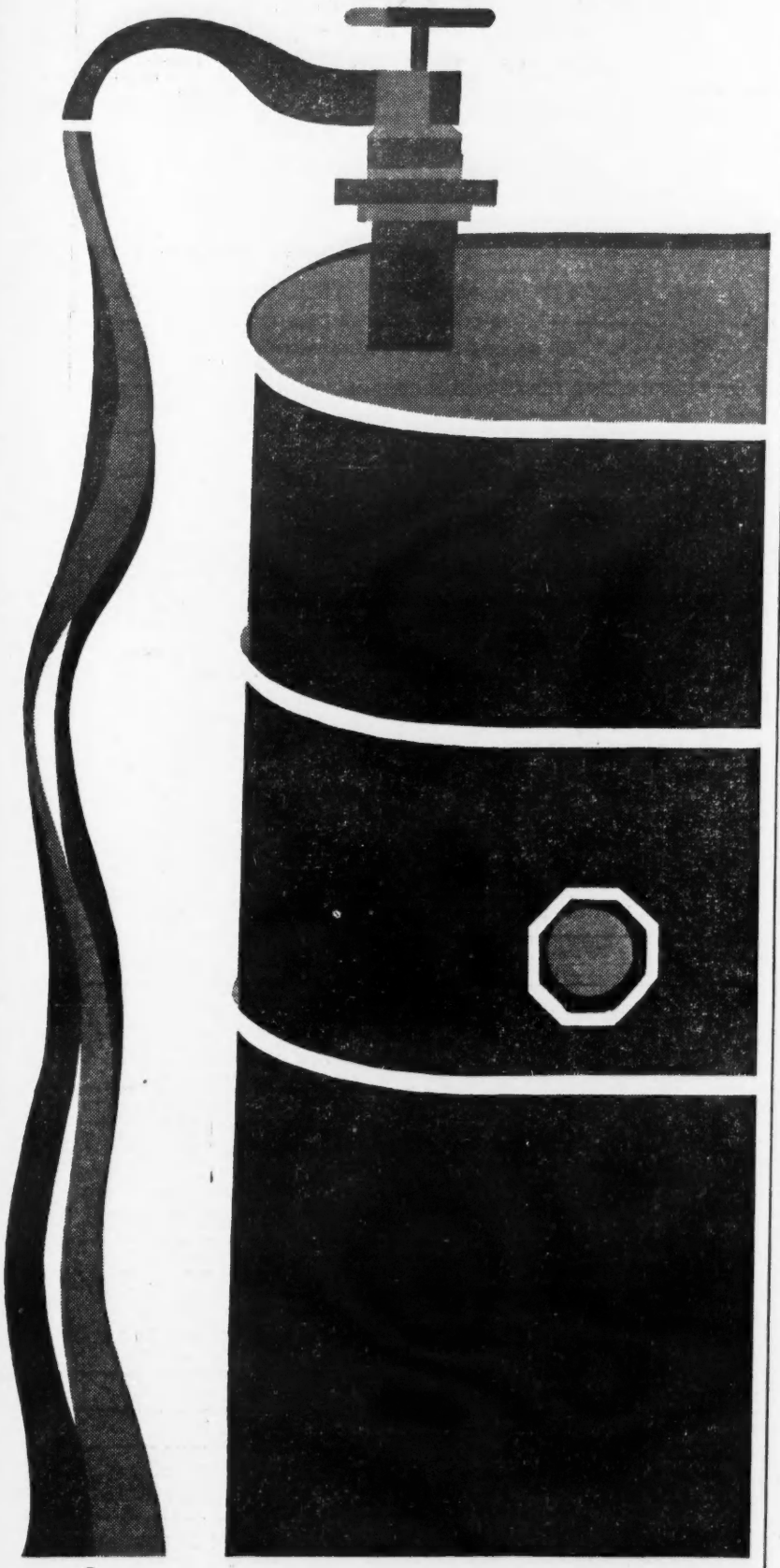

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Coal Chemicals

Substantial new demand for o-cresol, it was becoming apparent by last week, constituted one of the most pronounced changes of recent months in the healthy but uneventful market for aromatic chemicals. Even with production held to a trickle, ortho had been a problem to sales managers only a few months ago. Now it was moving to strong demand and was actually reported short in some areas. The meta-para fractions remained even stronger and were markedly tight in general.

Naphthalene was relatively easier, with production heavier than ever and the demand for use in manufacture of phthalic anhydride no longer urgent. Consumption still was dependent on heavy imports, however, and availability of these in the future was doubtful.

Phthalic production now was exceeding sales by producers, who were acquiring moderate inventories. It was believed that fabricators began reducing their stocks as soon as phthalic came into balance. If this process were still under way, it would account in part, at least, for increasing stocks at producers' plants.

A new record for steel production for one week was established in the week ended April 15, the American Iron and Steel Institute noted. The new figure was 2,483,000 tons of ingots and castings. It marked the third time a new weekly record had been set in this calendar year. The previous record, of 2,477,000 tons of steel, was established in the week ended March 18. A weekly record was set in the week ended January 29 with output of 2,472,000 tons.

Benzol continued to move without a hitch. The heavier steel production brought no relief to the continued tight situation with respect to xylol. More toluol came onto the market, and the stockpile grew faster. Producers were determined to hold the price line, however, since it was not believed that a lower price for toluol would substantially increase volume of sales.

The Iron and Steel Institute estimated steel production in the week ended April 22 would amount to 99.4 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 2,447,000 tons of steel. This was compared to the record 2,483,000 tons produced in the week previous, 2,449,000 tons produced in the comparable week in March and 2,284,000 tons made in the corresponding week a year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 22 1955
115.01	115.01	115.02	114.68

For Current Prices see Page 9

Basic Products

Benzol—Trade continued vigorous. Plastics and the styrene trade continued to make heavy demands, and the growing output of benzol was moved without difficulty. Export demand continued strong. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Cresols—So gradually and evenly that the process almost escaped notice, the market for ortho had strengthened considerably. Only a few months ago, ortho, even though it was produced in relatively small volume, had been a headache to marketing men. Now demand was generally very strong. Ortho was actually reported short in some spots.

The notable improvement must be credited to expanded and deepened markets in familiar fields. Producers doubted that consumers unable to find adequate supply of meta-para fractions had been able to switch to ortho to any significant degree.

Ortho was still being produced in limited quantities. But some producers considered increased production likely should the present trend of demand continue.

Meantime, the meta-para fractions continued in strongest demand and were generally very tight. Demand for use in manufacture of tricresyl phosphate continued to exert heavy pressure here.

Cresylic Acid—Demand continued very tight for all fractions, with the low-boiling grades somewhat the stronger. Production was paced high, but the maximum output was inadequate. There was no help from imports. ADF material had pretty well disappeared, and the most sought after fractions were offered only at prices well above the highest bids.

Naphthalene—The market was relatively easier. Demand for use in making phthalic anhydride was off a bit. Steel production continued to climb to new record levels, with concomitant maximum yields of naphthalene. Still, the present rate of consumption of naphthalene was dependent on very substantial imports.

Manuufacture of phthalic anhydride in good volume in Europe was requiring retention there of a good deal of the naphthalene formerly shipped to this country. Should this source of supply dry up as expected, industry would promote new production sources which have been under development and were now serving on a stand-by basis.

Phenol—The tone of this market continued strong and unchanged. Production was keyed to balance

Cokeoven Output: February

Following are cokeoven production statistics comparing February 1956 and February 1955 as reported by the Bureau of Mines. Only cokeoven output is represented. Creosote content of creosote-coal tar solutions was not calculated prior to January 1956.

	February 1956	*February* 1955	*Calendar Year* 1956 *to Date*
Benzol (excluding motor grade)...gals.	16,019,081	13,577,230	32,299,615
Creosote oil:—			
Creosote-coal tar solution .....gals.	433,818	438,093	596,044
Content in solution .....gals.	334,887	.....	464,991
100% straight distillate .....gals.	1,812,298	1,913,846	3,382,501
Total 100% creosote .....gals.	2,147,185	.....	3,847,492
Crude coaltar .....gals.	70,921,183	62,844,799	148,314,022
Naphthalene, crude:—			
Solidifying under 74° C.....lbs.	3,153,889	2,850,086	6,717,077
At 74° C and under 79° C.....lbs.	12,941,070	11,380,777	25,095,998
Total .....lbs.	16,094,959	14,230,863	31,813,075
Pyridine, crude (dry basis).....gals.	31,879	17,707	54,191
Solvent naphtha, refined.....gals.	25,360	14,029	33,345
Toluol .....gals.	3,240,793	2,836,919	6,610,336
Xylol .....gals.	854,191	936,505	1,805,603

Coal Chemicals

consumption. Demand was vigorous and still giving promise of long-term growth. Supply was adequate, but inventories had in no case grown to awkward proportions.

Xylol—There was no relief for this shortage. Optimum production yields were being realized, and stepped up steel production was providing more starting materials than ever. Demand was still urgent. Prices were steady at quotations of long standing.

Intermediates

Anthracene — Whatever trade appeared was emanating from dye manufacturers. This intermediate has moved poorly for years, however. Supply was abundant. Prices were steady at quotations of long standing.

Maleic Anhydride—Normal demand was reported. Trade was in moderate volume. Production was assuring adequate supply. The price of long standing remained unchanged.

Monochlorobenzene — Production figures continued to reflect a good deal of activity. Demand was quite strong, but supply was adequate generally. Prices remained unchanged.

Phthalic Anhydride—Production has in the past few weeks exceeded volume of sales. Moderate producers' stocks were built up in this interval.

There was a question, however, whether production actually exceeded sales volume at the consumer level. Down the line of distribution, heavy inventories were accumulated at a time when phthalic production was hard pressed to keep up with the demand and when supply of raw material naphthalene was on the short side. Producers thought that consumers' stocks were being whittled down just after the market had come into balance.

It was not known whether this process were still going on, nor to what extent it might account for slackened demand at the producer's level.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending April 22 was as follows:—

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	952,208
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	40,545,634
Benzol	gals.	3,624,534
Coaltar	gals.	17,815,506
Creosote oil	gals.	691,119
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,854,907
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	13,822
Toluol	gals.	798,626
Xylol	gals.	230,373

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Speaker will be Thomas C. Fetherstone, assistant director of public relations for Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, who will discuss "What Can the Chemical Industry Do to Encourage and Increase the Study of Science and Engineering."

Aluminum Scrap Licensing Limited to 4,000 Short Tons

Export licensing of aluminum scrap in the second quarter of 1956 will be limited to 4,000 short tons, reflecting the continued tight domestic supply situation.

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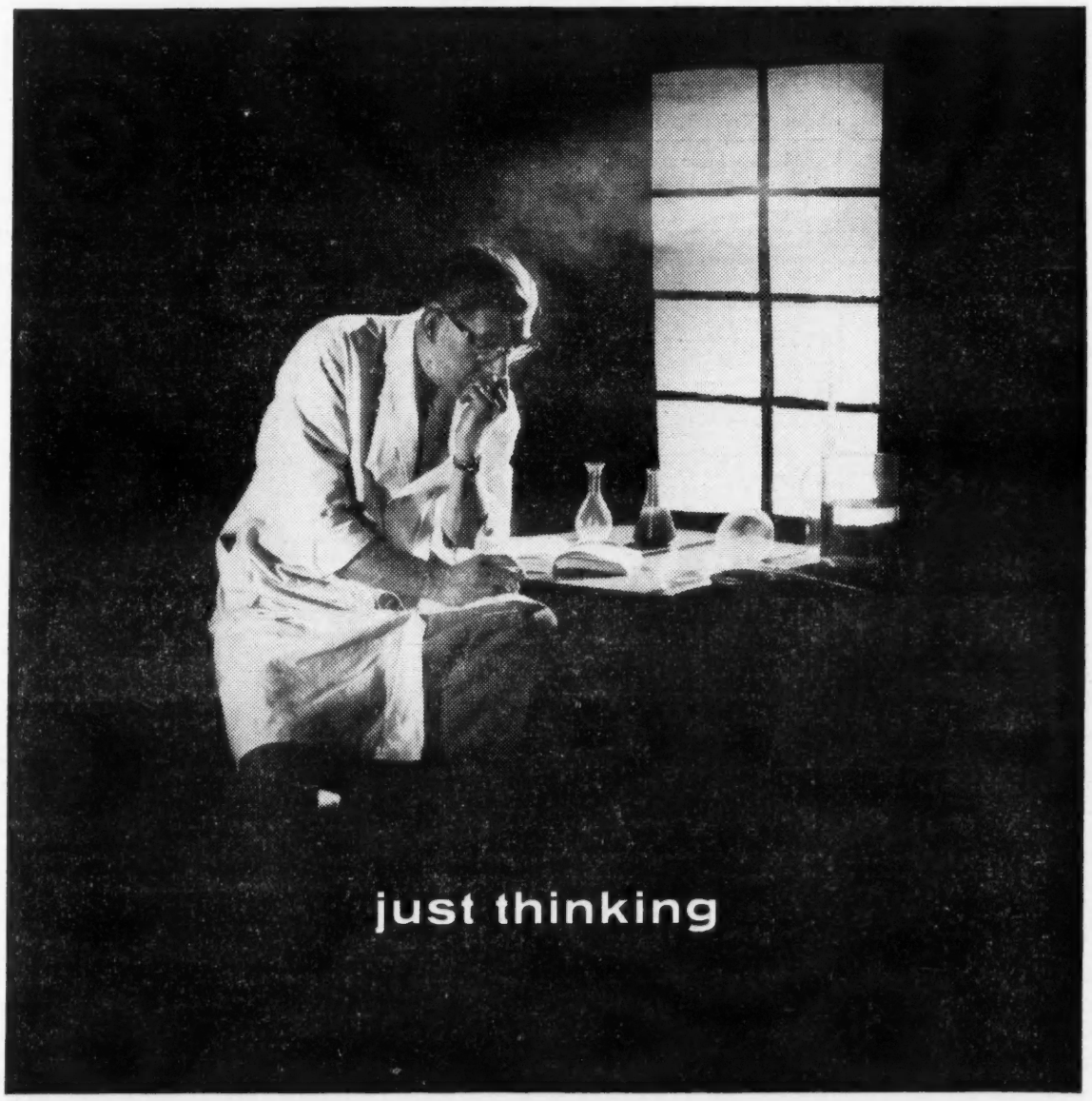

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Synthetic Gem Request Withdrawn by Tariff Unit

The Tariff Commission has rescinded its recommendations to President Eisenhower that he exclude imports of synthetic star sapphires and star rubies from the United States because they conflicted with the patent rights of Linde Air Products Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation.

The recommendation had been made to the President last March as a result of an investigation instituted in September 1953 on complaint of Linde Air Products.

After making the recommendation, the commission learned of an agreement made by Linde Air Products with the foreign manufacturer.

The Commission said that the agreement rendered the issue in the case moot and no basis existed for the issuance of the exclusion order previously recommended. At the commission's request, President Eisenhower returned the case to the commission and it was formally dismissed.

Current Prices

—*Continued from page 32*

Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms frt alld	lb.	.29	—
Silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	.14
Stearate tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.39	—
	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.40	.44
Sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd E	100 lbs.	8.75	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	100 lbs.	9.75	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
USP, gran dms	lb	26	—
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.63	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.75	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	.41½
normal dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.04	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.04¾	—
500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% com., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	8.48
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 92½-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
smaller lots, works,	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½	—
smaller lots, works,	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	—

Bids Wanted

Acetic acid, 250 lbs., inv. 76, Apr. 25, Contracting Officer, Bklyn. Army Terminal, Bklyn. 50, N. Y.; 300 lbs. same, glacial, inv. 349, Apr. 25, Griffiss AFB, Rome, N. Y.

Aluminum chloride, 182 ¼-lb. bots. inv. 76, Apr. 25, Contracting Officer, Bklyn. Army Terminal, Bklyn. 50, N. Y.

Ammonium nitrate, 15 tons, coml., inv. 35, Apr. 24, Contracting Officer, Dugway Proving Ground, Utah.

Ammonium oxalate, 139 bots., inv. 76, Apr. 25, Contracting Officer, Bklyn. Army Terminal, Bklyn. 50, N. Y.

Benzene, 218 lbs., AC S., inv. 76, Apr. 25, Contracting Officer, Bklyn. Army Terminal, Bklyn 50, N. Y.

Calcium chloride, 120 lbs., inv. 76, Apr. 25, Contracting Officer, Bklyn. Army Terminal, Bklyn. 50, N. Y.

Carbon dioxide, 28,000 lbs., solid, dry ice, inv. 48, May 1, Contracting Officer, Williams AFB, Ariz.

Carbon tetrachloride, 326 ½-lb. bots., inv. 76, Apr. 25, Contracting Officer, Bklyn. Army Terminal, Bklyn. 50, N. Y.

Disinfectant, 3,000 1-gal. cans, phenolic type, 1,000 5-gal. cans same, inv. Sched. 2811, May 1, Commanding Gen., Marine Corps Supply Center, Albany, Ga.

Drugs, 2,400 1-lb. bots. methyl salicylate USP, 12,072 1-lb. bots. acetone AC S, 1,776 1-lb. bots. ammonium hydroxide AS S, East & West Coast, inv. 682, Apr. 27, 360 1-lb. bots. acetophenetidin USP, 240 1-lb. bots. sodium borate USP, 360 1-lb. bots. terpin hydrate, NF, 1,080 1-lb. bots. zinc oxide USP, 3,360 1-lb. bots. kaolin, NF, East & West Coast, inv. 685, Apr. 26, Armed Services Med. Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn 1, N. Y.

Ferric chloride, 3,000 lbs., inv. 349, Apr. 25, Griffiss AFB, Rome, N. Y.

Gas, propane, for period from July 1, 1956, thru June 30, 1957, inv. 117, Apr. 26, Contracting Officer, Fort Detrick, Frederick, Md.; propane gas, in Govt. owned gas tank, for period from July 1, 1956, thru June 30, 1957, inv. 57-8, May 22, Vets. Adm. Hospital, Chief Supply Div., Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Hydrochloric acid, 170 lbs., inv. 76, Apr. 25, Contracting Officer, Bklyn. Army Terminal, Bklyn. 50, N. Y.; 864 1-lb. bots. same, AC S, East & West Coast, inv. 682, Apr. 27, Armed Services Med. Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn 1, N. Y.

Insecticide, 714 1-gal. cans DDT, 585 1-gal. cans thiocyanate, inv. Sched. 2811, May 1, Commanding Gen., Marine Corps Supply Center, Albany, Ga.

Lead, 240,000 lbs., grade A, round, extruded, inv. 851, Apr. 30, Contracting Officer, Topeka AFB, Kans.

Methyl isobutyl, 100 gals, inv. 349, Apr. 25, Griffiss AFB, Rome, N. Y.

Oxalic acid, 36 lbs., inv. 349, Apr. 25, Griffiss AFB, Rome, N. Y.

Paint, 1,133 gals. quick dry enamel, inv. 128, Apr. 25, Contracting Officer, Tobyhanna Signal Depot, Tobyhanna, Pa.; 712 gals. floor and deck, varnish base enamel, 828 gals, interior gloss enamel, 804 gals. semigloss, interior, syn. enamel, Franconia, Va., inv. QIT-77156-R, Apr. 26, Gen. Services Adm., Region 3, Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts.; S. W., Washington 25, D. C.; 530 gals. paint stripper, inv. 352, Apr. 25, Contracting Officer, Griffiss AFB, Rome, N. Y.

29,700 gals. exterior, alkyd oil paint, East & West Coast, inv. 1549, May 4, 15,948 gals. semigloss enamel, for equipment, moderate drying, medium air drying, West Coast, inv. 1460, May 8, 24,112 gals. syn. gloss, air drying enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 1545, May 8, 5,600 gals. deck paint, West Coast, inv. 1526, May 8, 2,900 gals. red-lead-base, ready mixed paint, East & West Coast, inv. 1150, May 8, 4,400 gals. fume resistant, exterior oil paint, East & West Coast, inv. 1512, May 7, 26,420 gals. white lead pigment paste, basic carbonate, type C, 3,072 ½-pt. cans chrome green pigment paste, East & West Coast, inv. 1611, May 7, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Pine oil, 880 gals. steam distilled, inv. Z40888, Apr. 27, Panama Canal Co., Procurement Officer, Procurement Div., 21 West St., N. Y. 6, N. Y.

Rock Salt, gran., for period from July 1, 1956, thru June 30, 1957, inv. 57-12, Apr. 25, Vets. Adm. Hospital, Supply Officer, Memorial Station, Honor Hgts. Drive, Muskogee, Okla.

Sodium chloride, rock gran., for period from July 1, 1956, thru June 30, 1957, inv. 57-10, May 29, Vets. Adm. Hospital, Chief Supply Div., Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Sodium metallic, 6,500 lbs., inv. 209, Apr. 30, Contracting Officer, Army Chem. Center, Md.

Tricresyl phosphate, 1,800 gals., inv. 82, Apr. 26, Contracting Officer, Ramey AFB, Puerto Rico.

Polio Vaccine Supplies Seen Less Tight in May

Although the supply of Salk polio vaccine is still short of demand, an increase in production is expected in the month ahead, Dr. Roderick Murray, chief of the division of biologics standards of the National Institutes of Health stated last week.

Secretary Marion B. Folsom of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, also said that in the conferences he had had recently with the vaccine manufacturers, the supply outlook appears more encouraging.

The optimistic reports were made to a meeting of the National Advisory committee on Poliomyelitis Vaccine called by secretary Folsom last week. The meeting unanimously adopted the following resolutions:—

- The states concentrate their programs on administering vaccine to children under fifteen years of age and expectant mothers until maximum coverage of this priority group has been achieved.
- That the surgeon general of the public health service may make special allocations of vaccine to states for research projects which, in his judgement, will be useful in evaluating protection afforded when vaccine is administered during an epidemic.

Coal Industry Survey Authorized by House Unit

A broad study of the coal industry and the possibilities of expanding the markets for this fuel through research is to be made by the house interior and insular affairs committee under terms of a resolution just approved (H. Res. 400).

The committee will look into the possibilities of establishing a cooperative research and development program in which the federal and state governments and industry and labor jointly participate.

Among the fields of research to be considered would be further experiments in coal gasification and the use of coal as a source for chemicals.

Concentrated study would be given to the matter of producing synthetic fuels from coal, and the committee will consider the advisibility of recommending the construction of a plant to demonstrate and test the latest techniques for production of synthetic liquid fuels.

Obituaries

George McClellan

George McClellan, director of the nylon manufacturing division of DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co., Wilmington, Del., died on April 15 in Wilmington. He was fifty-seven years old. He had been director of the nylon division since 1952.

Robert W. Miller

Robert W. Miller, chief accountant for Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, died April 15 in that city. He was fifty-five years old.

Mr. Miller joined Bower in 1916 in a clerical position and served as a member of the sales department for a number of years before his appointment to the chief accountant post in 1942.

Harry J. Aldrich, former secretary and assistant treasurer of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., died April 9 in that city. He was eighty-six years old.

Claude C. Austin, president and founder of Buffalo Auto Paint & Supply Company, Buffalo, N. Y., died April 14 in that city. He was fifty-one years old.

Harvey L. Curtis, member of the staff of the National Bureau of Standards from 1907 to 1946, died April 17 in Washington, D. C. Dr. Curtis received international recognition for his work in absolute electrical measurements. He was eighty years old.

Dr. Harry J. Deuel, jr., dean of the graduate school of the University of California, and a foremost biochemist, died April 17 in Pasadena, Calif. He was fifty-eight years old.

Thomas F. Doherty, plant manager of Commercial Solvents Corporation at Newark, N. J., died April 13 in Springfield, N. J. An employee of CSC since 1933, he had been plant manager for the last fifteen years. He was fifty-one years old

Carl Kupec, engineer with Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., died April 19 in that city. He was thirty-three years old.

Norman F. LeJeune, assistant plant manager of Tide Water Associationed Oil Company at Bayonne, N. J., died in New York on April 16. An employee of Tide Water for 29 years, Mr. LeJeune had formerly worked for Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia. He was fifty-nine years old.

Samuel R. Millard, pioneer oil man of Pennsylvania and California, died on April 17 in Washington, D. C. He was seventy-eight years old.

Robert V. Pegau, a chemical engineer in the research division of Foster Wheeler Corporation, Carteret, N. J., died April 18 in Rahway, N. J. He was fifty-nine years old.

John K. Shamsey, a labor attorney in the industrial relations department of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, died April 18 in that city. He was forty-seven years old.

Shea Makes Promotions

Shea Chemical Corporation, Jeffersonville, Ind., has promoted E. P. Madsen to senior vice-president. James D. Hogan and J. B. Sutliffe have been made vice-presidents. G. C. Taylor has been named controller, and Vincent H. Shea, jr., has been promoted to general purchasing officer.

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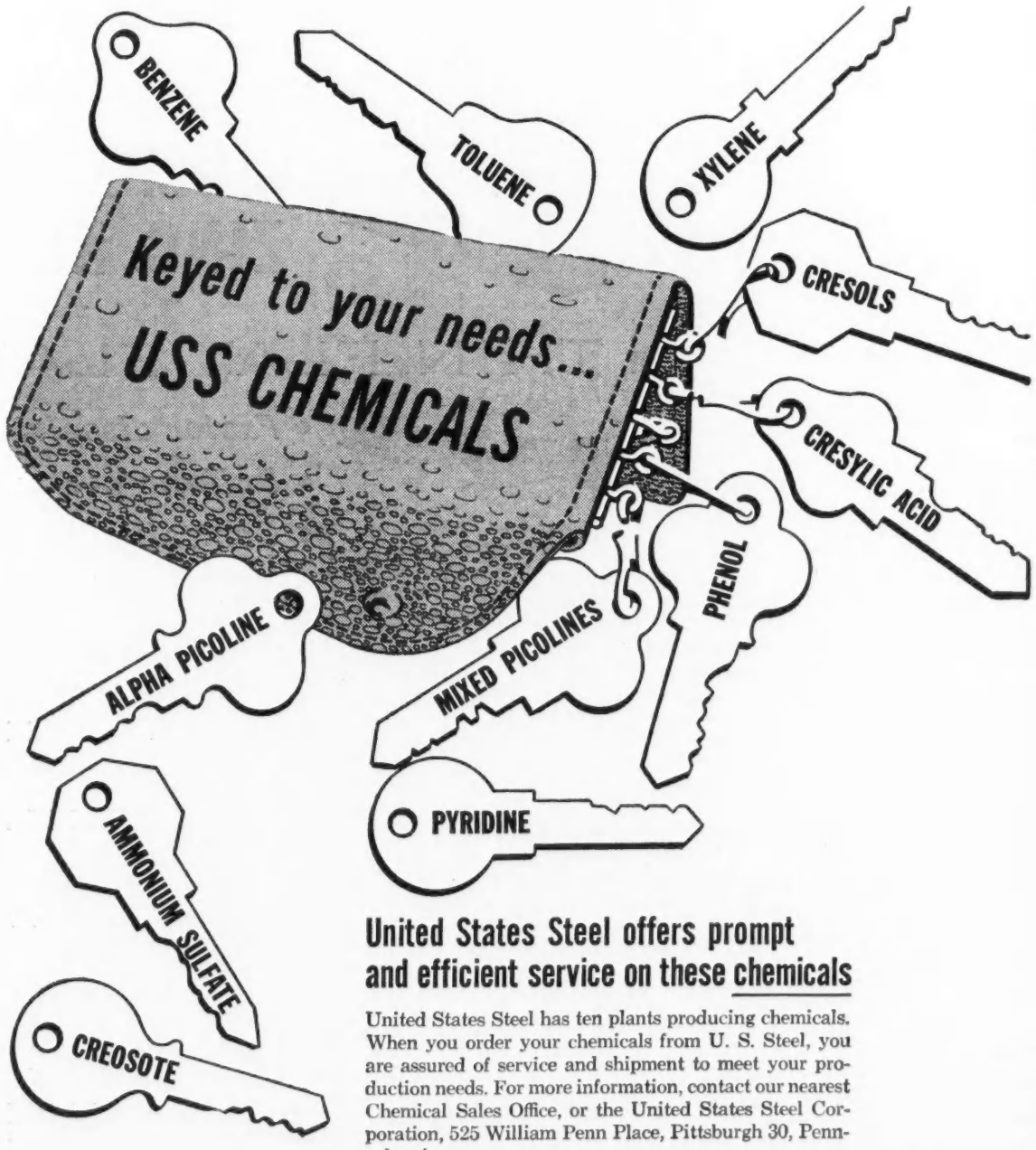

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See "THE UNITED STATES STEEL HOUR"—Televised alternate weeks—Consult your newspaper for time and station.

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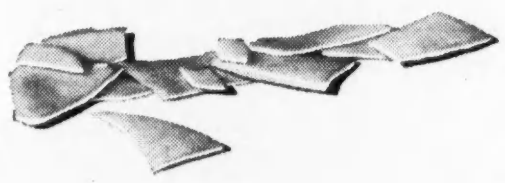
in THIN FLAT FLAKES



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- *Controlled water of hydration*
- *Easier to handle*

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Write for samples and prices for these new *flaked* products, Calcium and Zinc Nitrate Technical.

CALCIUM NITRATE, Technical Flake — *Typical analysis*

Assay (as $Ca(NO_3)_2$)	71.8 %
Water of Hydration	27.6 %
Insoluble and NH_4OH Ppt.	0.03 %
Ammonium Nitrate (NH_4NO_3)	0.1 %
Magnesium & Alkalies (as NO_3)	0.4 %
Iron (Fe)	0.0003%
Copper (Cu)	0.0004%
Manganese (Mn)	0.001 %
pH of 5% Solution	6.3

Thin (0.025 in.) flakes about ½ inch in size with the following typical mesh analysis:

On U.S. No. 4	45%
Thru U.S. No. 20	8%

ZINC NITRATE, Technical Flake — *Typical analysis*

Assay (as $Zn(NO_3)_2$)	74.2 %
Water of Hydration	25.6 %
Insoluble Matter	0.0008%
Iron (Fe)	0.001 %
Lead (Pb)	0.005 %
pH of 5% Solution	5.1

Thin (0.035 in.) flakes about ½ inch in size with the following typical mesh analysis:

On U.S. No. 4	26%
Thru U.S. No. 20	9%

PURITY BY THE TON
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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

The spot market maintained its air of stability last week, with no price changes reported. The late spring was said to have held back the usual flurry of inquiries from many producers of seasonal items. Overall inquiry for synthetic vitamins continues very good, according to producers queried. The flow of lower priced imported vitamins has noticeably declined in recent months in view of the drastic price reductions put into effect some months ago, on most of the synthetic vitamins.

The net result of this action has been to increase sales volume to consumers here and to limit competition from imports. According to one producer, a number of consumers who formerly used imported vitamins have since switched to domestically produced material. Demand for tartaric acid and derivatives was said to be running at a good level. The supply situation continues to reflect the tightness in raw materials but was, on the whole, sufficient to cope with consumers' requirements.

Dealers in podophyllum resin and aloin were reported to be eagerly anticipating the arrival of new crop botanical material. The former material is derived from mandrake root, the supply of which has declined to a notably low level over the past several months. The outlook with regard to price, was less encouraging. Prices on raw materials were almost certain to be higher this year, it was felt, in view of the higher wages to be paid collectors.

Citric acid continued to move at an excellent rate. Seasonal factors such as its use in soft drinks manufacture and fruit concentrates have reportedly swelled an already high rate of demand for this compound. Its use in manufacture of plasticizers has also been substantially increased in the past year, it was noted.

Ascorbic Acid—Demand for ascorbic acid was reported to be holding up at a steady rate. Sales to frozen food processors were expected to be stepped up in the near future as the harvesting season draws closer. Supplies of the acid were adequate and expected to remain ample in the immediate future. Prices were firm.

Bismuth Salts—Demand for the bismuth salts was reported to be routine. Supplies were adequate to meet trade requirements and expected to continue. Prices were unchanged.

Calomel—Inquiry for this mercurial drug continues routine. Supplies are adequate to cope with consumers requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices were steady.

Gelatin—Demand for gelatin continues seasonally good with substantial quantities being used in food processing as well as photographic materials. Prices were steady.

Production of gelatin totaled 4,774,000 pounds in February compared to 4,597,000 pounds in January and 4,424,000 pounds during February, 1955, the Bureau of the Census reports.

Classified by type, production of edible gelatin in February amounted to 3,340,000 pounds in February compared to 3,258,000 pounds in January and 3,017,000 pounds in February last year. Production of technical grade gelatin amounted to 180,000 pounds in February compared to 205,000 pounds in January and 294,000 pounds in February, 1955. Production of pharmaceutical grade material was 419,000 pounds in February compared to 422,000 pounds in January and 363,000 pounds in February last year. The output of photographic gelatin aggregated 835,000 pounds in February compared to 712,000 pounds in January and 750,000 pounds in February, 1955.

Molasses—Cane blackstrap prices were unchanged at most points during the week ending April 17, 1956.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 22 1955
65.84	65.84	65.84	67.18

For Current Prices see Page 9

Feed molasses markets were steady except in the Gulf area. Demand at New Orleans was slow at a price of mostly 13c. per gallon, while on the East coast a moderate demand prevailed. The cane blackstrap price was unchanged at 16½c. per gallon, f.o.b. Albany.

Podophyllin—The market was firm in face of a sustained demand and a rather tight supply situation. The approach of the new crop season for mandrake root was anxiously awaited in view of the low inventories of podophyllin resin on hand. Prices were firm.

Quinine—Inquiry continues steady but limited for this cinchona derivative. Formerly consumed in large quantities as an anti-malarial drug, newer compounds have about completely taken over in this country although quinine is still an important factor in malaria treatment and prevention in other parts of the world. Some drugs manufacturers, however, continue to use quinine in various cold remedy formulas and its use in the manufacture of various tonic soft drinks has notably increased in recent years. Although no statistics were available, the latter use was held by some observers to be the foremost outlet for the alkaloid at the present time aside from the pharmaceutical uses of quinine derivatives.

Saccharin—The market was reported to be enjoying a brisk demand. The increased emphasis upon dieting and the resultant hike in the consumption of non caloric sweetening agents was seen reflected in the active demand for this compound. Recent development of newer forms of saccharin was credited with boosting overall consumption. Pricewise, no changes were reported. Saccharin continues to hold the price advantage over its principal competitor as a non-caloric sweetener, it was noted.

Tartaric Acid—The spot market continued steady last week with inquiry reported at seasonally brisk levels. Supplies remain adequate, on the whole, to accommodate current trade needs but were not excessive. The raw materials situation abroad remains strong in view of the heavy competition among buyers in the world market. The critical political situation in the Middle East has further intensified the high price pattern in argols, the raw material from which tartrates are extracted.

The outlook for the immediate future was for a continued strong prices in tartaric acid, cream of tartar and other argol derivatives.

Botanicals

Trading continued at routine levels last week. Supplies of all but a few botanicals continued ample to meet consumer call and the major point of interest was the approaching new crop season.

The outlook with regard to an adequate labor supply for botanicals collection this year appears healthy, on the whole, in view of the gradual but steady replacement of synthetic drug products

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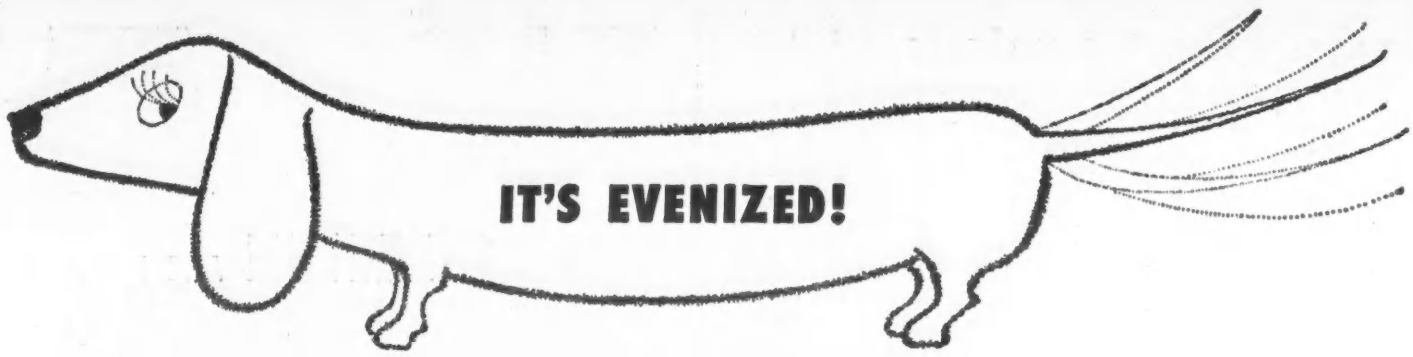

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Drugs

for natural materials in many applications. Overall botanicals collection should be somewhat smaller this year as a result, some observers noted. The market in imported botanicals was largely unchanged. Ergot and papain were steady at no more than moderate trading, and could be promptly shipped from adequate stocks. The situation regarding nutgalls remained tense and critical, sustaining the high price picture in primary markets which has characterized this market in recent months, resulting from unrest in the Israel-Syrian area.

Aconite Root—Demand was steady but at a relatively low level. Prices were unchanged, and shipments were being promptly made from quite adequate stocks.

Blood Root—Takings by pharmaceutical manufacturers for use in cough and cold remedies has been considerable. Prices were firm.

Cocillana Bark — Trade requirements continue to be met from spot stocks. Inquiry has been steady while prices were unchanged.

Licorice Root—The large number and wide divergence of end products using this material continued to maintain a healthy demand for the root. Supplies were ample to cover current needs and prices were firm.

Lovage Root—This item was described as short because last season's collection had been poor. Dry weather conditions resulted in a yield which was hardly enough to get by on until next season's crop becomes available.

Mandrake Root—The short supply resulting from poor collections last season because of the drought, resulted in sustained high price patterns. This, of course, was reflected in the higher current price levels being maintained on podophyllin.

Drug Trade Firms in N. Y. Good to Their Secretaries

Average salaries of secretaries to executives in the drug and chemical industry located in the New York metropolitan area are 20 percent higher than those holding similar positions on a nation-wide basis.

New York area medians range from $75 to $100, while national medians are $65 to $80. These results were announced after a survey among firms employing a total of 100,000 office employees from junior stencil cutters to secretaries of top executives, made by the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade.

The dollars and cents value of additional training and greater responsibility was pointed up in the report which shows that a typical secretary to an executive receives 28.5 percent more than a senior stenographer who in turn receives a 7.6 percent more than a senior typist.

The survey also shows that secretaries, stenographers and typists generally received 10 percent higher wages than office machine operators (calculating, billing, addressograph, etc.).

Streptomycin, Other Drugs Undergo Rules Changes

Amended regulations were issued last week by the Food and Drug Administration relating to tests and methods of assay for streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin, and to certification of preparations containing this drug, and chlortetracycline.

One of the amendments exempts streptomycin-dihydrostreptomycin preparations for inhalation therapy from the certification requirement when intended solely for veterinary use and is conspiciously so labeled.

Such preparations may be labeled with a 48-month potency period dating from the month during which the batch was last assayed and released by the manufacturer.

Nat'l Lead Honors Strole

Luther R. Strole, manager of industrial relations for National Lead Company, New York, has been awarded a gold watch in recognition of twenty-five years of service with the company.

Tetracycline Relatives Would Hit Specific Target

The synthesis of a new class of antibiotic agents, related to tetracycline but pin-pointing a specific microbial target, was reported today by Dr. Charles R. Stephens, jr., of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., at the recent national meeting of the American Chemical Society.

The new drugs are up to 200 times as effective as either tetracycline or the related antibiotic, "Terramycin," in test-tube battle against the cause of trichomoniasis, according to data supplied by Dr. Stephens.

The disease, which occurs in women, is caused by a tiny, one-celled animal called *trichomonas vaginalis*, and is said by some physicians to involve about 10 percent of the nation's female population.

In tests with laboratory animals, the new compounds also proved more effective than the parent antibiotics, but the differences were less pronounced than in the test tube trials, it was stated.

The new substances, known as tertiary butylanhydrotetracycline analogs, lack the wide range anti-infective power of tetracycline and "Terramycin," but promise to surpass them in combatting trichomoniasis. No results in human beings have been reported.

Antimalarial Drug Tests Foreshadow Disease's Doom

Recent tests in the Belgian Congo with one of the newer anti-malarial drugs, "Daraprim," indicate that it may be possible, for the first time, to eradicate malaria from tropical regions—chief focus of a disease that may afflict more people in the world than any other, the American Chemical Society was told recently.

This hope was held out by Dr. Peter B. Russell, senior research chemist of Wellcome Research Laboratories, Tuckahoe, N. Y., in one of a series of scientific reports on protozoan diseases at the Society's 129th national meeting.

Dieldrin Tolerances Set For Forage, Melons, Beans

Tolerance for residues of the chemical pesticide dieldrin in or on certain raw agricultural products have been issued by the Food and Drug Administration.

The regulation sets a zero tolerance for the pesticide on a number of forage crops and certain melons and beans, and tolerances of 0.1 part per million, 0.25 part per million and 0.75 part per million in or on certain other specified fruits, vegetable and straw.

Upjohn to Build in England

Plans to erect an office and warehouse building to house the British unit of Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., have been completed, according to Upjohn of England, Ltd. The new building is to be ready for occupancy by the end of this year and will be located at Crawley, a city twenty-eight miles southeast of London.

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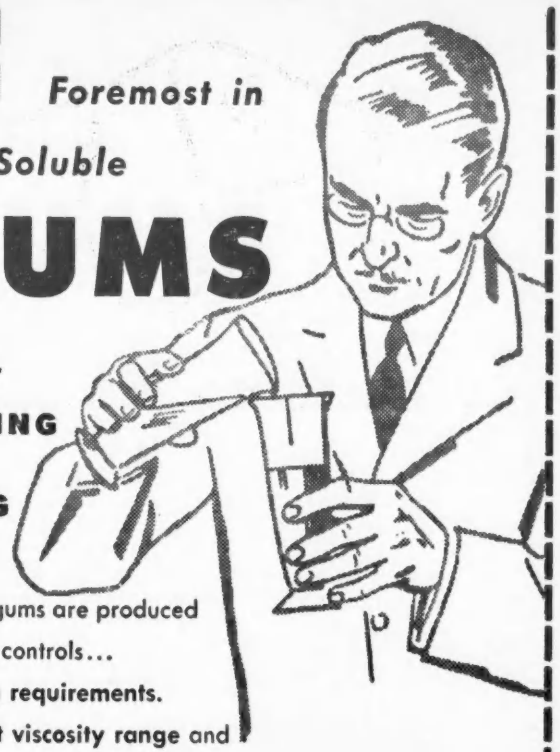

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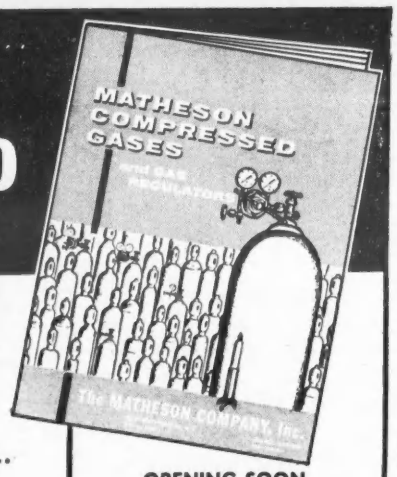

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ALUM—630 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE—33 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
SULFATE—800 bgs, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Antwerp
AMMONIUM PERSULFATE—50 kgs, Lo Curto & Funk, London
ANILINE DYES—22 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
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22 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
2 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
2 cks, C A Haynes, Hamburg
9 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
3 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
2 dms, Nyanza Color & Chemical Co, Liverpool
87 dms, Rotterdam
ANISE SEED—100 bgs, Alicante
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CONCENTRATE—4,600 bgs, Watson Geach, Lourenco Marques
OXIDE—600 bgs, National Lead Co, Liverpool
ARABIC GUM—64 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Massawa
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550 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Port Sudan
700 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Port Sudan
154 bgs, Hanover Bank, Port Sudan
50 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Port Sudan
300 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Port Sudan
514 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
102 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
650 bgs, Port Sudan
ARROW ROOT—4,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Kingstown
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1,200 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
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BARBASCO ROOT—35 bls, Callao
BARIUM SULFATE—1,200 bgs, Harry Dixon & Sons, Genoa
BAY OIL—1 dm, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Dominica
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BEESWAX—68 bgs, S Zeitlin's Sons, Santos
95 blks, Wm Diehl & Co, Lisbon
68 bgs, Empire Trust Co, Lisbon
192 blks, National City Bank, Lisbon
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19 bgs, General Import Distributors, Havana
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40 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
26 bgs, C E Hamann, Tampico
200 bgs, Valparaiso
27 bgs, Tampico
14 bgs, Callao
BERGAMOT OIL—40 hf cs, Naples
24 hf cs, Messina
BISMUTH—38 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BLANC FIXE—800 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
BLEACHING POWDER—306 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CAFFEINE—15 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Marseille
CANDELILLA WAX—1,252 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY OIL—4 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Rotterdam
SEED—200 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBONYL IRON—54 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—215 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Rio de Janiero
27 bgs, Poons Co, Paramaribo
CASEIN—234 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Ponta Delgada
CASSIA—523 bls, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Rotterdam
541 pkgs, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—6,773 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
630 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia de Caraquez
OIL—359 tons, Fehr Bros, Bombay
216 tons, Recife
CETYL ALCOHOL—224 bgs, Orbis Products Corp, Liverpool
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,200 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHLORINATED RUBBER—300 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CHLORAL HYDRATE—10 kgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Calvert & Vavasseur, Colombo
50 bls, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—15 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Keelung
CLOVE—400 bgs, Mombasa
342 bgs, Djibouti
OIL—40 dms, Mombasa
53 dms, Djibouti
COALTAR DYES—4 dms, General Dyestuff Co, Liverpool
29 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
3 dms, Antwerp
CODLIVER OIL—141 dms, National City Bank, Lisbon
COPAIBA BALSAM—26 dms, Ciudad Bolivar
COPPER CYANIDE—40 dms, D Hauser, Hamburg
COTTON LINTERS—75 bls, Cowa Trading Co, Recife
CREAM OF TARTAR—200 bbls, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona
CRESYLIC ACID—150 dms, James E Fox, Manchester
100 dms, Republic Chemical Corp, Manchester
307 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
75 dms, James E Fox, Liverpool
226 dms, Monsanto Chemical Co, Liverpool
149 dms, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Liverpool
50 dms, Koppers Co, Liverpool
151 dms, M W Hardy & Co, London
CUBE ROOT—225 bgs, Callao
CUTTLEFISH BONE—220 cs, E E Bier, Cadiz
130 cs, J B Macedo, Cadiz
250 cs, Lisbon
DAMMAR GUM—25 cs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Singapore
105 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
DEXTRIN—210 bgs, United Paste & Glue Co, Rotterdam
500 bgs, National Starch Products, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
202 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
813 bgs, Rotterdam
DILL SEED—151 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
EARTH COLORS—135 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
1,379 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Larnaca
ETHYL VANILLIN—10 cs, Wm A Hoffmann, Hamburg
EUCALYPTUS OIL—10 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Lisbon
19 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Lisbon
FERRIC SULFATE—35 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
FISHLIVER OIL—30 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—107,862 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
129,660 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
116,167 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
100,467 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
139,589 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
276,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
189,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
GALLIC ACID—15 dms, J M Rodgers, Glasgow
GELATIN—5 bbls, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
150 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
60 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
240 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
222 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
GERANIUM OIL—11 dms, Ufinindo International Corp, Djibouti
10 dms, Antoine Chiris, Genoa
GHATTI GUM—114 bgs, P A Dunkel, Bombay
GINGER—360 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
179 bgs, J H Schroder, London
GLUE—400 bgs, M Corbett & Co, Marseille
100 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, London
330 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Genoa
STOCK—65 bls, A M Goldstein, La Guaria
GLYCEROPHOSPHATE—13 cks, Roussel Corp, Marseille
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, National City Bank, Columbo
250 bgs, C Pettinos, Columbo
250 bgs, Mombasa
GYPSUM—20,685 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
3,400 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Co, Halifax
19,320 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HASHAB GUM—104 bgs, Port Sudan
HOOFMEAL—1,224 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Buenos Aires
INDIGO—192 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
KAJUPUTIH OIL—1 dm, George Lueders & Co, Rotterdam
KARAYA GUM—294 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
435 bgs, Wernet Dental Manufacturing Co, Bombay
91 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Bombay
273 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
184 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
137 bgs, Dingelstedt & Co, Bombay
123 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
66 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
LEMON OIL—2 dms, J Manheimer, Larnaca
4 hf cs, Messina
PEEL—18 bls, Alicante
LEMONGRASS OIL—10 dms, Chemical Bank, Cochin
12 dms, George Lueders & Co, Cochin
30 dms, Maywood Chemical Co, Cochin
LITHARGE—440 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LIVER CONCENTRATE—1 dm, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
POWDER—11 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LIVERMEAL—800 bgs, H S C Trading Co, Montevideo
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Rotterdam
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
47 dms, Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
678 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Lisbon
20 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Genoa
805 bgs, Bank of N Y, Lisbon
350 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
600 bgs, J L Quesada, Barcelona
MACE—2 cs, Murbas Trading Co, Kingstown
4 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Grenada
7 cs, Rotterdam
MAGNESITE—1,280 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Cochin
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—1,200 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MANGROVE BARK—1,538 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Zanzibar
769 bgs, Knight Smith & Co, Zanzibar
1,380 bgs, Lourenco Marques
MARJORAM—105 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille
MENTHOL—250 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Rio de Janeiro
MERCURY—50 flks, Harry Dixon & Sons, Rotterdam
28 flks, L H Keller & Co, Tampico
500 btls, Leghorn
METHYLENE BLUE—20 dms, L & R Organic Products, Antwerp
MOLASSES—550 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
BEET—10,454 tons, Dunkirk
MYROBALANS—1,524 bgs, River Plate Corp, Bombay
4,740 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay
EXTRACT—400 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Liverpool
NAPHTHENIC ACID—2 dms, Witco Chemical Co, London
b-NAPHTHOL—302 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
NIGER SEED—1,177 bgs, Chemical Bank, Massawa
m-NITRO-p-TOLUIDINE—8 dms, A V Berner, Liverpool
NUTMEG—325 bgs, A G Dunn, Grenada
150 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Grenada
50 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Grenada
63 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Semarang
50 bgs, Knight Smith & Co, Grenada
50 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Grenada
50 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Grenada
190 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
23 bgs, Otto Gerdau, London
20 bgs, Murbas Trading Co, Kingstown
70 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills, Singapore
350 bls, Rotterdam
56 bgs, London
NUX VOMICA—163 bgs, London
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—30 dms, Bank of London & S A, Itajai
OLIBANUM GUM—67 bgs, Norwalk Mills, Bombay
48 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Aden
10 cs, Wm M Allison & Co, Aden
67 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Massawa
237 bgs, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—5,624 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Malaga
1,350 dms, Bank of America, Malaga
577 dms, Credit Suisse, Malaga

ORANGE OIL—1 bbl, George Uhe Co, Rotterdam
PEEL—200 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Alicante
131 bls, Alicante
93 bgs, Alicante
PALMKERNEL OIL, HYDROGENATED—24 tons, Fallek Products Co, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—6 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Tanga
9 cs, Dar es Salaam
PAPRIKA—541 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Alicante
75 bgs, Farners Chemical Co, Alicante
400 bgs, Sopac Transport, Alicante
625 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
675 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
480 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
755 bgs, Alicante
200 bgs, Rijeka
PATCHOULI OIL—4 dms, Olson Sales Agency, Penang
PEATMOSS—1,300 bls, Halfmoon Manufacturing & Trading Co, Rotterdam
800 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
4,000 bls, E J Lang, Rotterdam
1,350 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
3,644 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, New Jersey Farm Supply Co, Bremen
500 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
750 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Dalamal & Sons, Alleppey
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Alleppey
280 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
160 bgs, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Kozhikode
160 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
160 bgs, S Hartman, Cochin
80 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, Dalamal & Sons, Cochin
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Colombo
70 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Colombo
560 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Kozhikode
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Kozhikode
80 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cochin
160 bgs, Colombo
RED—100 bgs, M S Cowen, Yokohama
16 bgs, Mombasa
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—119,060 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
599,142 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
63,269 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
42,789 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
54,069 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, La Salina
61,487 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Las Piedras
a-PICOLINE—106 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PLASTER OF PARIS—160 bgs, Smith & Nephew, Liverpool
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
POTASSIUM CARBONATE — 2 bbls, Standard Intern Corp, Hamburg
SILICATE—1,814 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED, HUSKS—1,038 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—66 dms, P H Petry, Mombasa
PYRITES—322 cks, American Metal Co, Leixoes
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,100 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
2,161 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
1,103 bgs, H Elkan & Co, Buenos Aires
R-SALT—22 kgs, Wilson Export & Import Corp, Genoa
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
ROSE HIP EXTRACT—6 cs, Barth Levitt Products, Stockholm
SAGO FLOUR—568 bgs, Bank of India A & C, Singapore
SANDRAC GUM—1 cs, Dumont Shipping Co, Genoa
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—42 bls, Vera Cruz
SEEDLAC—500 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Bangkok
230 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
SODIUM ALGINATE—50 dms, Stein Hall & Co, Glasgow
ALUMINATE—200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
p-AMINOSALICYLATE—40 kgs, American Roland Corp, Genoa
BICARBONATE—628 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
FLUORIDE—224 bgs, Baird Chemical Corp, Liverpool
SILICOFLUORIDE—250 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, N Y, Kobe
668 bgs, H Sundheimer, Yokohama
400 bgs, H Sundheimer, Nagoya
SPERM OIL—200 dms, Ottoi Oil Co, Glasgow
283 tons, Pisco
TALC—9,320 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAMARINDS—30 bbls, Murbas Trading Co, St Lucia
TANNING EXTRACT—4 kgs, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
TAPIOCA—595 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Itajai
FLOUR—3,000 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Itajai
2,200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
TARTARIC ACID—353 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Algiers
THYME LEAVES—167 bgs, M J Golombeck, Marseille
TOLU BALSAM—5 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, London
6 cs, D & S Chemical Corp, London
18 cs, Intermaritime Forwarding Co, London
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—150 dms, Miny Corp, Venice
600 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
THIHYDROXYBENZENE—5 bgs, D F Young, Liverpool
TUNG OIL—150 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
TURMERIC—80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Cochin
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
480 bgs, Cochin
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—50 dms, Fezandie & Sperrle, Rotterdam
VANILLA BEANS—40 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Vera Cruz
122 cs, Gillespie & Co, Semarang
27 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Roseau
8 cs, Zink & Trieste, Roseau
5 cs, J H Schroder, Roseau
22 cs, Marseille
POWDER—4 bbls, Girard Trust Co, Marseille
VERBENA LEAVES—45 bgs, Meer Corp, Marseille
VETIVER OIL—2 cs, Kane Import Corp, Penang
VITAMIN B,—4 dms, Takemine Overseas Inc, Yokohama
WHITING—2,800 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
460 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—200 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
53 dms, Ovimpex Inc, Liverpool
3 dms, American Lanolin Corp, Genoa
92 dms, N I Malmstrom, Kobe
52 dms, Chemical Bank, Genoa
50 dms, Robinson Wagner & Co, Genoa
WAX—34 dms, Alexander & Co, Liverpool
ZINC SULFATE—1 dm, Standard Intern Corp, Hamburg

Los Angeles

AGAR—40 bls, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Yokohama
BONEMEAL—1,600 bgs, Frank P Dow Co, Liverpool
COPRA CAKE—140 short tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
100 long tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
880 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
EARTH COLORS—50 bgs, L H Butcher Co, Liverpool
FERROUS SULFATE—1,250 bgs, New York Hanseatic Corp, Kobe
MOLASSES—1,231,520 metric tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Tepelobampo
PEATMOSS—238 bls, James G Wiley Co, Bremen
555 bls, Grace & Co, Hamburg
484 bls, Nootbaar & Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—4,414 tons, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
16,547 tons, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
28,446 tons, Union Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
21,541 tons, Wilshire Oil Co, Mina al Ahmadi
SEEDLAC—117 bgs, P N Rowe, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—100 bgs, Benton Co, San Juan del Sur
100 bgs, Grace & Co, San Juan del Sur
300 bgs, Grace & Co, Corinto
TAPIOCA FLOUR—508 bgs, American Key Products, Bangkok
3,200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
UREA—5,510 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
700 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, London
WHITING—1,000 bgs, Antwerp

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Liverpool
BONE—7,337 bgs, Ralli Bros, Karachi
BONEMEAL—3,669 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
687 bgs, Phila National Bank, Calcutta
CAMPHOR POWDER—40 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Bremen
CASTOR OIL—13 tons, Bremen
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—400 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Leghorn
COTTON LINTERS—237 bls, Riverside Mills, Cabedelo
CUTTLEFISH BONE—50 cs, Cadiz
EARTH COLORS—1,761 bgs, Vandergrift Co, Larnaca
EUCALYPTUS OIL—12 dms, Vick Chemical Co, Lisbon
FISHLIVER OIL—100 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—117,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
GYPSUM—6,357 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
540 bgs, Beway Co, Liverpool
IRON OXIDE—81 tons, Malaga
LICORICE ROOT—274 tons, Antwerp
MAGNESITE—200 tons, First National Cincinnati, Sibenik
2,359 tons, Split
MAGNESIUM OXIDE—143 cs, Keer Maurer, Manchester
MOLASSES — 1,721,831 gals, Industrial Molasses Corp, Bridgetown
NAPHTHALENE—500 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Hamburg
2,822 bgs, Rotterdam
1,100 bgs, Antwerp
OLIVE OIL—1,246 dms, Malaga
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Van Zanten & Co, Hamburg
1,465 bls, Van Zanten & Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremerhaven
500 bls, Gelico Inc, Bremerhaven
1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,000 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
1,100 bls, Halfmoon Manufacturing & Trading Co, Rotterdam
500 bls, Keer Maurer, Hamburg
1,900 bls, Bremerhaven
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—417,960 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
128,082 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
110,818 bbls, The Texas Co, Cartagena
134,071 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
549,535 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
231,927 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bandar
108,382 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
PYRIDINE—40 dms, Barrett Division, Rotterdam
SODIUM BICARBONATE—593 bgs, Liverpool
CYANIDE—190 dms, C Hardy Inc, Havre
FERROCYANIDE—20 cks, Antwerp
TAPIOCA FLOUR—670 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
1,200 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
TARA POWDER—1,188 bgs, Trieste
UREA—500 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
WHITING—5,000 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp

San Francisco

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—14 tons, C M C Chemicals, London
CARBONATE—10 dms, C M C Chemicals, London
CHLORIDE—999 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
BLEACHING POWDER—150 dms, C M C Chemicals, London
CALCIUM FORMATE—375 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool

—*Continued on page 58*

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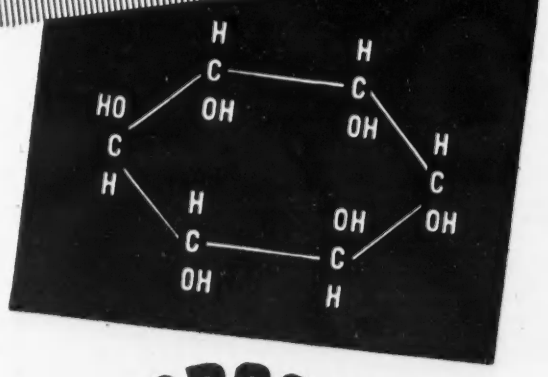

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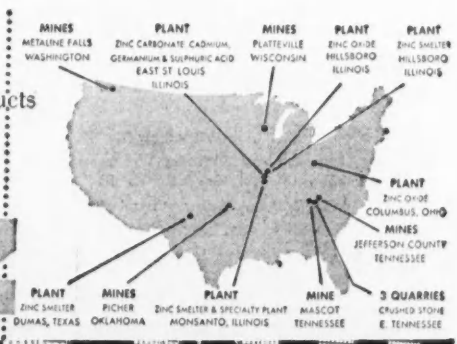

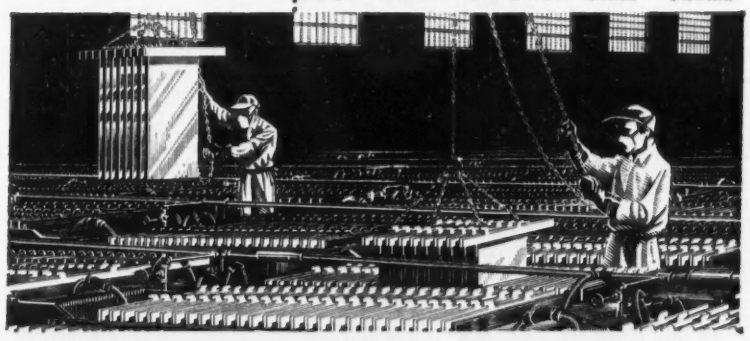

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Coatings Materials

Prices for lead and zinc pigments were firmly maintained, although reports indicated that foreign markets for the respective metals were showing price weakness. Other prime pigments also were steady and unchanged except for methyl violet toner which was advanced 6c. last Monday by a leading supplier. Rising costs of material and labor were said to be the reasons for this increase. Sales of prime pigments were going at a seasonally good pace, dealers reported.

The weakest item in coatings materials last week was orange shellac which was reduced 1c. per pound and showed a marked decline in sales. Meanwhile, sales of copal and dammar gums had increased considerably, with prices still holding to levels established last December. Sales of plasticizers were seasonally moderate, while manufacturers of synthetic resins reported a strong market for alkyds, maleics and urea-formaldehydes.

Renewed buying interest in Argentine casein has appeared lately, although many former buyers, it is believed, are still using soya protein, awaiting further price declines in casein before coming back into the market. Potential offerings from Europe can not be reliably estimated yet since they will depend on the price being quoted for Argentine material.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Shellac, orange grades, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 22 1955
100.15	100.15	100.15	97.12

For Current Prices see Page 9

Prime Pigments

Lead Pigments—Prices abroad were said last week to be showing some weakness, but domestic markets for lead and lead pigments continued steady. The most recent price changes for lead pigments were posted in January; since that time, the market has been exceptionally stable. The present sales pace is considered by dealers to be satisfactory, although large scale spring buying has not been reported yet.

Methyl Violet Toner—The price of this pigment was advanced last Monday 6c. per pound by a leading manufacturer. The reason for the advance was said to be rising costs of materials and production. Announcements in this connection have not yet been received from other firms.

Titanium Dioxide—This material has been moving evenly at a seasonal pace. Although still a little scarce, it has been sufficiently available to meet contract orders with only occasional delay. The last price change in this pigment was reported in February.

Zinc Pigments—Despite reports from foreign markets of weakening prices, local traders found the market steady in last week's business. Although a spring buying splurge has not appeared yet, the level of sales was reported good by leading suppliers. No shortage in zinc pigments or serious delays in shipment have been encountered.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Since advances of ½-¾c. per pound were posted by a leading supplier on April 2, quotations on alkyds have been unchanged. Last week's sales were reported strong, with supplies plentiful.

Polystyrene—An advance of 1½c. per pound was posted by a leading maker effective April 5. Higher freight rates and a new labor contract were said to be responsible for the price advance. It has not been determined yet whether the price advance will affect sales levels.

Lacquer Materials

Dioctyl Adipate—Prices were firmly maintained at previous listings of 44½c. per pound for drums in carlots, 45½c. for less carlots, and 42½c. for tankcars. Demand for dioctyl adipate was found by dealers to be at normal seasonal levels. Supply and demand were in good balance.

Phthalates—Last week's sales were described as moderate to good, with overall totals about even with last year's figures for this time of the year. Supplies of raw materials are amply available right now at steady prices, indicating that spot prics for phthalates are likely to hold at present quotations through this quarter—with allowance made for the possibility of sudden changes in raw material prices.

Tricresyl Phosphate—This plasticizer was hiked 1½c. per pound January 1 due to an increase in cresylic acid posted at that time. Since then the price has been steady and raw material prices have been unchanged. Sales last week were at a seasonal pace and supplies were in good balance.

Naval Stores

March production of gum naval stores was reported at 4,340 barrels of turpentine and 13,310 drums of rosin, according to the Department of Agriculture. Production during the 1955-56 season totaled 149,000 barrels of turpentine and 452,970 drums of rosin, about 14 percent less than during the previous crop year. Steam distilled turpentine production during March amounted to 17,870 barrels, with production for the season of 201,270 barrels compared with 207,700 last season.

Sulphate turpentine output during March of 28,440 barrels was 1,340 barrels higher than for February, while production for the season, at 302,970 barrels was about 31 percent higher than for the previous year. The quantity burned during March totaled 110 barrels. Steam distilled rosin production for the month of 114,720 drums was about 5,000 drums more thar for February. Production for the season was reported at 1,369,440 drums, 2 per cent above last season. On March 31, 1956, stocks of gum turpentine and rosin, other than those controlled by CCC, were down to 13,030 barrels and 32,660 drums, respectively.

Rosin, Gum
(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Apr.13	Mon. Apr.16	Tues. Apr.17	Wed. Apr.18	Thur. Apr.19
Drums—					
K	$8.20	...	$8.25	...	...
M	8.30	...	...	...	$8.15
N	...	...	...	...	8.25
WG	8.56§	$8.55	8.45§	...	8.60
WW	8.58§	8.60	8.68	$8.60	8.40[1]
Bags—					
G	...	8.18	...	...	...
K	...	...	8.20	...	8.20
M	...	...	8.15	8.25	8.20
N	...	...	8.15	...	8.20
WG	...	...	...	8.60	8.50
WW	...	...	...	8.65	8.60

Tankcars (for week ended April 13)—
M or better, $7.91§; K or better, $7.88§

Sales, USDA

940*	556*	1,053*	160*	886*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through N, $9.55; WG, $9.60; WW, $9.10

Turpentine, Gum
(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

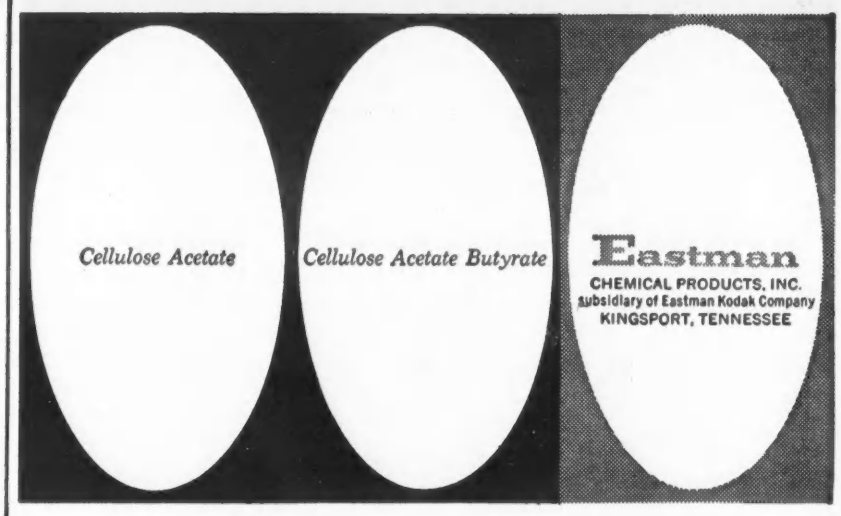
Price	.555§	.555§	.555	.555
Sales	14,000¶	8.500¶	6.000¶	4.000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63½c., l.c.l. 75c.

[1]May. *Drums equivalent. ¶Gallons. §Average price.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—The sales situation showed substantial improvement last



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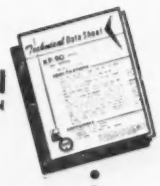
Technical data and samples of KP-90 are available and will be sent immediately upon request.



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week, with material moving briskly and at a steady clip. Prices were reported steady and unchanged. Current shipments from the Far East were judged by dealers to be sufficient to satisfy present demand. No price movements appeared in evidence at foreign sources.

Dammar Gum—Like copal gum, this resin showed improved buying interest, with sales volumes, substantially better than the previous week. Prices continued to hold at listings that have been unchanged since last December. Supplies were reported in good balance.

Shellac—In response to a decline in Calcutta prices, New York quotations on orange shellac were reduced 1c. per pound last Wednesday. Previously, a noticeable decline in buying interest was reported by dealers. The effect of the price reduction on sales was not yet determined.

Miscellaneous

Casein—While the spot price on Argentine casein continued at 24c. per pound, prices on futures (delivery in late May and June) were quoted at 22-22½c. per pound. Now that the price has fallen some 12c. from the high posted in January, consumers are starting to renew interest in casein. But though the sales pace has improved considerably over the near standstill of February and March, it is felt that many former casein buyers are still using soya protein, though willing to return to the market as soon as the casein price has reached a more favorable level.

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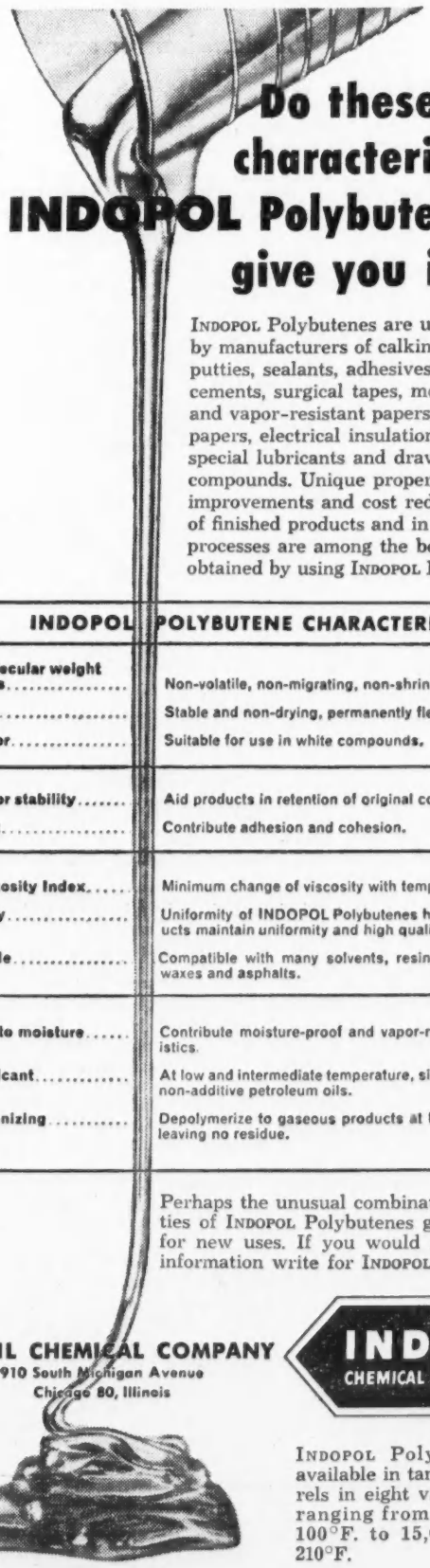

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Good color stability	Aid products in retention of original color.
High tack	Contribute adhesion and cohesion.
High Viscosity Index	Minimum change of viscosity with temperature.
Uniformity	Uniformity of INDOPOL Polybutenes helps finished products maintain uniformity and high quality.
Compatible	Compatible with many solvents, resins, gums, rubbers, waxes and asphalts.
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Good lubricant	At low and intermediate temperature, similar to highgrade, non-additive petroleum oils.
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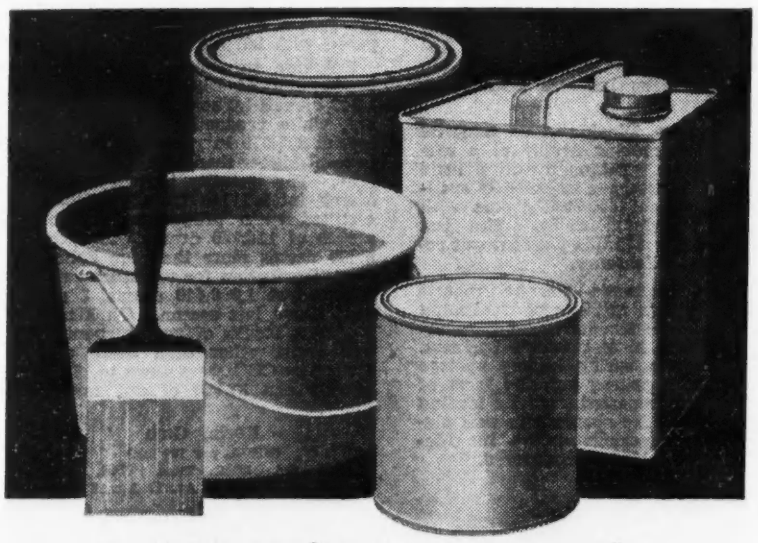

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

The market as a whole appeared to be awakening from its former inertia with a number of seasonal advancements reflecting future stiffening, dealers reported last week. Citrus oils led in the movement, it was noted, with price climbs in three oils: lemon, lime and orange. Lime oil showed the greatest firming on spot with 25c. per pound advances in both qualities. The new listing for both Mexican and West Indian qualities is $3.25 per pound. California lemon (independent grower's price) oil climbed another 15c. per pound last week to a $4.65 listing. Lemon oil had advanced once before, a number of weeks earlier. Orange oil showed the weakest movement with a 1c. per pound advance in Florida quality material.

In other areas of the market, amyris and caraway oils slipped. Amyris went down 5c. per pound to a $1.25 listing; caraway fell 15c. per pound to a $3.50 quote.

The South American oils market continued to show softness last week, dealers said, though prices remained at previous levels. However, aromatic chemical derivatives reflected earlier declines of source material and softened in heliotropin, linalool and linalyl acetate. The new listings are $3.30, $4.50 and $4.40 per pound respectively. The declines were from 30c. to 40c.

Reports from Grasse continues to elaborate on the extensive damage to crop and trees. The rose de mai trees have been completely destroyed, it was said. Similar damage has been suffered by the orange trees. These were effected first by snow and frost and then three more frosts. The 800,000 kilos originally thought to be the years output has been reduced at the highest estimates to about 50,000 kilos. The true tragedy in this lies in the fact that destroyed trees cannot be replaced in less than ten years. The mimosa trees, as reported earlier, suffered the worse and most complete damage. However, replanting can offer producing trees within five years.

The vanilla bean situation continued to look bad at source last week following the extensive damage left in the wake of the recent hurricane. Estimates still stand at 30-40 percent, with the full extent of damage as yet unknown.

Price Trends

Advanced

Oil, citronella, Ceylon, 1c. per lb.
Lemon, Calif., 15c. per lb.
Lime, Mexican, 25c. per lb.
West Indian, 25c. per lb.
Orange, Florida, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Heliotropin, 30c. per lb.
Linalool, 50c. per lb.
Linalyl acetate, 40c. per lb.
Oil, amyris, 5c. per lb.
Caraway, 15c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 22 1955
137.61	137.65	134.89	137.94

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Amyris—Softening was noted in this market by dealers last week, it was reported. The current listing of $1.25 per pound is 5c. less than the previous quota.

Caraway—Prices slipped for the first time in a number of months last week for caraway oil, dealers reported. The new listing of $3.50 per pound is 15c. less than the previous quote. Dealers noted that the price shift reflected earlier developments in the source market.

Citronella—Ceylon quality citronella oil firmed very slight on spot last week with a 1c. advance over the previous listing. The new price is 95c. per pound. Dealers noted that this was no reflection of the market as a whole and citronella in both forewards and on spot continued, generally speaking, in a soft position.

Java-type (Formosan) quality citronella oil appears to be heading for a larger production this year, dealers said. However, it will be a few months before new crop goods start to flow into the market in any real volume and use of the oil has been steadily growing.

Lemon—This oil climbed 15c. per pound on the spot market last week to an inside listing of $4.65 per pound, dealers reported. The advance is another reflection of the general firming of the citrus oils market, dealers said.

Lime—Both qualities of lime oil stiffened perceptibly on the market last week dealers reported. Mexican and West Indian materials advanced 25c. each to inside spot positions of $3.25 per pound. Dealers noted that the price shift was in keeping with the current movement of the citrus market as a whole. West Indian expressed material continued at its previous listing.

Mimosa — The remnants of this year's newcrop will become available this month, dealers reported last week. The amount of the new product will be greatly restricted because of the extensive damage done during the recent cold snap in Southern Europe. Producers said that only the flowers gathered before February could be processed. Prices are expected to be accordingly advanced, while producers noted that some of the damaged plantations will take up to seven years to reach normal cropping again. Only 20 to 30 percent of the crop is reported to have survived the damage.

Orange—Sweet Florida orange oil advanced slightly on the spot market last week. The shift, 1c. per pound, brings the spot listing to 41c.

Aromatic Chemicals

Heliotropin — Decline in other safrol bearing oils, namely sassafras and ocotea cymbarum, have led to the decline in price of this aromatic chemical, dealers said last week. The new listing of $3.30 per pound is 30c. less than that previously listed.

Linalool—The softening scene in the source oil brought easement to this aromatic chemical last week, dealers said. The new listing of $4.50 is 50c. per pound less than the previous quote.

Linalyl Acetate—This chemical, as linalool, is softening due to the condition of the source bois de rose market, dealers said. The new position of linalyl acetate, $4.40 per pound, is 40c. per pound cheaper than the previous listing.

Seeds and Spices

Ginger—Jamaica's continued in steady demand with little if anything being offered from source, dealers reported last week. Other grades were quiet and prices barely steady. However, offerings from source were not competing with spot levels.

Paprika — The cold winter in Spain has delayed planting of the new crop by at least a month, dealers reported last week. This will probably delay arrival here until November. Present stocks of top qualities are small for this time of the year, and the shipping season is fast drawing to a close.

Pepper—The market appeared unenthusiastic last week, dealers reported. Spots and nearbys were slightly off from a week ago but no real change in trend developed. Slightly lower prices on newcrop shipments of Sarawak black pepper did attract attention. The market was not flooded with free sellers of May, June and July shipment, although there was some willingness

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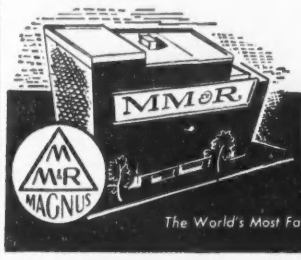

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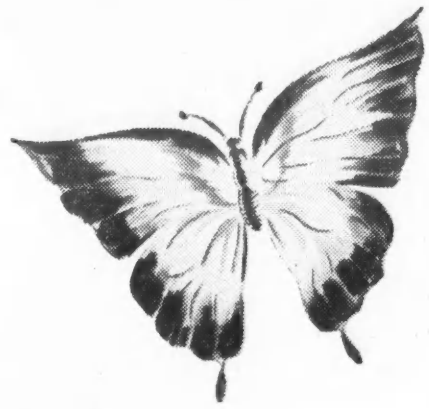

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to meet reasonable bids. Markets at source seemed to have a steadier tone than was apparent on spot.

Vanilla Beans — Further reports from Madagascar concerning cyclone and flood damage to crops define the situation as "without precedent." Information confirms, producers said, the extensive 30-40 percent damage to Ankaiba Basin, Sambava valleys, Louko and Bemarivo. The vehemar region has not been estimated. Earlier reports of damage to producing areas in Antalaha, representing one-fifth of the Madagascar production, have proved erronious; the area came through the cyclone unscathed.

Most of the plantations in the lower and medium regions of the basin of Andapa, according to the Vanilla Syndicate of Madagascar, are still submerged.

In analyzing the long-term effects of the damage, planters said that a decrease in production will ensue, not only through the immediate damage but through excess humidity in the soil which is and will remain for some time inundated with the flood waters.

Imports

—Continued from page 53

COPRA—899 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
499 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
299 tons, Cargill Inc, Dumaguete
499 tons, Philips Van Orden Corp, Dumaguete
499 tons, Philips Van Orden Corp, Masbate
CAKE—7,620 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Cebu
3,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
CORN STARCH—46 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Rotterdam
CUMIN SEED—270 bgs, Hong Kong
GYPSUM—3,870 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
MOLASSES—3,157 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Hinigaran
243 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Manila
NUTMEG—100 bgs, London
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, Lastreto Phillips Co, Bremen
1,450 bls, East Asiatic Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Lastreto Phillips Co, Hamburg
1,350 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—35 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—275,409 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
174,776 bbls, Tidewater Associated Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
POLLACKLIVER OIL—150 dms, Wheeler & Miller, Yokohama
SESAME SEED, HULLED—307 bgs, B C Ireland, San Juan del Sur
100 bgs, Beton Co, San Juan del Sur
100 bgs, Grace & Co, Corinto
178 bgs, B C Ireland, Corinto
SHELLAC—19 cs, Calcutta
SODIUM BICARBONATE—645 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
CYANIDE—89 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, London
50 dms, C M C Chemicals, London
TAPIOCA FLOUR—800 bgs, Singapore
UREA, SYNTHETIC—1,000 bgs, C M C Chemicals, London
WOOL GREASE—30 dms, N Y Hanseatic Corp, Liverpool
ZIRCON FLOUR—89 bls, Mattoon & Co, Liverpool

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ODM Revives Applications For Necessity Certificates

Applications for certificates of necessity entitling the applicant to the benefits of accelerated tax amortization on new construction projects, which were on file last September 29 when certain expansion goals were closed down, have been revived by the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Twenty-five expansion goals were closed down last September by ODM and only those applications for necessity certificates were processed which were on file as of August 11.

The retroactive feature contained in the September 29 rule has now been rescinded because it created inequities and did not conform to past administrative practices under which were processed all applications pending when an expansion goal was closed.

Approximately 85 applications will receive consideration as a result of the new ruling. These involve proposed expansions estimated to cost $139 million. Among the expansion goals affected by the ruling were the following:—

Antimony, bauxite, cobalt, coke by-products, synthetic cryolite, electrolytic tin plate, natural gas liquids capacity, oil pipelines, oil storage facilities, and titanium metal.

Move to Goad Congress On Small Business Taxes

A move to force congressional action this year on legislation to lower taxes on small corporations has been launched by Rep. Wright Patman of Texas, chairman of the house small business committee.

Mr. Patman filed a petition with the house speaker to discharge the ways and means committee on his bill, H.R. 9067, and place the measure immediately before the house for a vote. To be effective, the petition will require the signatures of a majority of the house membership.

The Patman bill would make a graduated reduction in taxes of all corporations receiving less than $36 million a year in net income. Corporations in the $10 million bracket would receive a 10 percent reduction in federal taxes, and smaller corporations would receive proportionately greater cuts in their taxes.

In a statement to the house, the congressman declared that "There are at present clear business trends which make it urgent that an adjustment in corporate tax rates be made immediately. The welfare of our country does not permit delaying this measure and relegating it to the position of something that might be promised in the national political campaigns."

Cortisone From Tubers Discussed Before ACS

There are bright prospects that American farmers will be able to grow and harvest "cortisone crops"—which would mean plentiful, less expensive hormones for medical use, a team of research chemists from the Department of Agriculture told the 129th national meeting of the American Chemical Society.

Dr. M. E. Wall, of USDA, in a paper compiled by himself, Samuel Serota, and Henry A. Walens, of the department, reported that the "cortisone crops" would be plants of the species dioscorea—close relatives of the Mexican yam—containing a high content of hormone-like chemicals which can be converted into cortisone, male and female sex hormones, and other useful steroid substances.

Fragrance Foundation Plans A Luncheon for This Month

The Fragrance Foundation will hold a luncheon April 24 at the New York hotel Plaza for members of the foundation and their guests.

A reception will begin at noon, and luncheon will be served at 12:30. Reservations may be made through the Foundation offices, 1 East 53rd Street, New York. The telephone number is ELdorado 5-3168. Luncheon tickets are $10 each.

MM&R Has New Periodical

Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York, has begun publication of a periodical, "The House of Magnus," available in three editions geared to the interests of the drug and cosmetic industry, the food industry, and chemical specialties and related industries.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in edible oils was active for export last week. Soybean and cottonseed, advanced fractionally. Corn and peanut also were higher. Spain was reported to have booked contracts for 6,000 tons of refined cottonseed oil, 3,000 tons of crude cottonseed and 1,334 tons of refined soybean oil. Business was pending for shipment to Italy and Greece.

Crude coconut oil continued to move upward due active demand from Europe. Copra also was active and sharply higher.

Increased export and domestic buying raised tallow and greases fractionally. Exporters booked sizable quantities of most grades for prompt shipment. Oleo oil and stearine also were in better request and firmer. Lard was strong and higher.

Olive oil was firmer on spot. Stocks were limited as considerable oil recently arrived from Spain was resold for shipment to Italy and other foreign points. Palm oil was higher, with the increased cost of replacements. Linseed oil was quiet, but strong, with the strength of flaxseed. Tung oil continued unsettled and fractionally lower while oiticica and castor remain firm and unchanged. Stocks of both domestic and foreign castor were limited and firmly held.

Oilmeals were firmer. Soybean and linseed meal were raised $2 per ton, peanut, $1.50, and cottonseed $1 per ton.

Price Trends

Advanced

Copra, $10 per ton.
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton.
Greases, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ⅛c. per lb.
Linseed, meal, $2 per ton.
Oil, coconut, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Olive, 35c. per gal.
Palm, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ½c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $1.50 per ton.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.
Wax, carnauba, crude, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, tung, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 22 1955
113.10	111.37	102.60	106.67

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor — This market remained strong for both domestic and foreign grades at the recent advance. Buying interest continued keen. No. 1, Brazilian was scarce and nominal at 18½c. per pound, tankcar, New York, prompt delivery. Offers were limited for most grades.

Coconut—Price trend continued upwards, due to active demand for European account. Crude was lifted to 12⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast and 13½c. New York basis, prompt delivery.

Corn—This market was firm and unchanged. Crude was sold at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was maintained at 19.10c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt.

Cottonseed—Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures continued active. Market was irregular but maintained fractional advances for the week, with old and new crop reaching new seasonal highs. Market undertone was steady, reflecting strong soybeans and allied markets. Cash oil was in good request. Refined salad was lifted to 19¼c. per pound, tankcars. New York, prompt delivery. Lard continued firm and advanced fractionally.

Crude cottonseed oil was higher. Sales were reported at 15⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the southeast; and valley; 15½c. asked, Waco and 15¼c. Lubbock, Texas.

Spain placed contracts for 6,000 tons of crude cottonseed oil; 3,000 tons, refined cottonseed and 1,334 tons, refined soybean oil.

The Department of Agriculture announced that the 1956 cotton crop will be supported at 82½ percent of parity against 90 percent last year.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, April 20, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
May	294	17.75	17.24	17.70S
July	526	17.94	17.34	17.87S
Sept.	319	17.43	16.80	17.37S
Oct.	43	16.89	16.45	16.84@16.86
Dec.	221	16.60	16.02	16.56S
Jan.	16	16.60	16.35	16.45@16.55
Mar.	70	16.52	16.08	16.45@16.50

Total sales, 1,489 contracts.

Linseed — This market remained steady reflecting the strength of flaxseed. New business continued limited to fill-in needs, while withdrawals against contracts continued in active request. Raw oil was held at 16c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, April-July delivery.

Flaxseed—Offers of cash seed were light and maintained at former levels. Buying interest was keen.

Minneapolis.—Cash flaxseed fluctuated between $3.80 and $3.90 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Bids held at $3.85, both crushers and exporters active in the market. Offerings were extremely limited, even at the highest levels.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts 1955-56	Shipments 1955-56	Shipments 1954-55
Past week	210,000	201,250	64,750
Since Sept. 1	22,613,500	4,294,500	4,550,250

Olive—Firm conditions prevailed locally and spot stocks were higher ranging from $3.75 to $4.25 per gallon drums, duty paid spot according to quality. Oil afloat was quoted at $3.60 to $3.65 per gallon, drums, c.i.f. New York. The bulk of oil released by Spain was reported resold for shipment to foreign points, including Italy. Uncertainty of obtaining additional releases of oil from Spain also was a bullish factor.

Palm—Higher replacements costs were reflected locally and quotations were raised fractionally. Drums ranged from 14½c. to 14¾c. per pound, spot, as to quantity. Tankcars were unchanged at 12.40c. per pound, New York basis.

Peanut—Crude was firmer with sales at 17c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, April-May, 17¼c. asked. Refined was held at 21c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt. Last week the government reduced offers of peanuts, which will make about 15 tankcars of oil.

Soybean—Crude was firmer with higher soybeans. Trading was active. Export sales of refined oil totaling 1,334 tons to Spain had been discounted. Crude was higher and April was held at 15⅛c. per pound tankcars, Decatur with sales at 15c. for May through July. Refined salad was higher at 18.35c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, April 20, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
May	35	15.03	14.66	15.02@15.07
July	11	15.05	14.55	15.02@15.05
Sept.	5	14.22	14.22	14.20@14.27
Oct.	1	13.20	13.20	13.20 Bid
Dec.	6	13.00	12.83	12.99@13.06

Total sales, 58 contracts.

Tung—Light trading was noted at 23½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt off ¼c. per pound. Domestic oil was unchanged at the same price, f.o.b. mills. Drums were

Oils, Fats, Waxes

quoted at 25c. to 26c. per pound, spot according to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans — Offers for shipments were reported scarce. Market was strong and nominal at $160 to $165 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	1,110,450	1,136,000
Previous week	88,650	1,000,500
Corresponding week, 1954		1,100,000
Total this year	16,525,750	24,457,500
Corresponding period, 1954	38,638,895	24,608,000

Cocoa Butter — Prices were unchanged and steady, ranging from 47c. to 52c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Copra—Active trading for foreign account boosted market sharply to $170 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, prompt shipment.

Fats and Greases

Greases — Active export business boosted the market ⅛c. to ¼c. per pound. Domestic demand also was fairly active. Choice white grease all hog sold up to 8¼c. per pound, tankcars delivered and yellow to 7¼c., with ⅛c. to ¼c. more asked, depending upon quantity.

Lard — Prices continued to advance and cash lard was lifted to 12.90c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil — Extra was firm and ranged from 14¾c. to 16c. per pound, drums, depending upon seller. Oleo stearine also higher at 13c. to 13¼c. per pound, barrels, as to quantity.

Tallow—Improved demand chiefly for export stiffened this market and trading was reported at an advance of ¼c. per pound. Bleachable fancy was lifted to 7¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered extra, 7½c. and special, 7¼c., No. 1, 7¼c. and edible, 10¾c. to 11c., same basis. Bleachable fancy was sold at 9⅛c., drums, f.a.s. and 9¼c. asked.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal — This market was firmer. Demand continued spotty. Old process forty-one percent was quoted at $51 per ton sacked Memphis and lower Mississippi Valley points, April-May shipments, and solvent at $50 per ton Memphis and $48 lower Mississippi Valley points.

Linseed Meal — Active demand boosted prices $1 to $2 per ton.

Minneapolis.—Market was strong and active. Good export demand, coupled with a limited amount of domestic inquiry for nearby delivery, spurred price advances $1 to $2 per ton. Withdrawals against existing contracts were at an excellent pace. Crushers quoted extracted linseed meal, 36 percent protein, at $53 a ton for April forward, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1955-56	1954-55
Past week	13,560,000	10,680,000
Since Sept. 1	533,290,000	465,180,000

Soybean Meal — Market was stronger but buying interest was still below quoted prices. Most of the domestic interest was centered in nearby shipment although a few sales were reported as far forward as September. Forty-four percent was quoted at $54 per ton Decatur, April; $55 May, $56 June-September, and $56 bulk f.o.b. Mississippi Valley for April-May.

Waxes

Floor prices in Brazil of fatty carnauba grades were lifted 1c. per pound and yellows 2c. last week. This created a firmer tone locally and quotations were raised at least 1c. per pound. Buying interest was more active and trading took place at the higher levels. No. 2 North country was sharply higher with sales reported up to 66c. per pound, spot for moderate quantities. Consuming interest in other grades than carnauba was restricted to actual needs. Beeswax, candelilla and Japan waxes were quotably unchanged and steady.

Masury Texas Division Established in Houston

John W. Masury & Son, Inc., Baltimore, Md., has announced the formation of a new division which will be known as Masury Paints of Texas, Inc., in Houston, Tex.

Heading the new division will be J. Barry York, formerly president of James Bute Company, as president. Glynn F. Martin has been named vice president.

Fatty Acid Chemistry Booklet Offered by Armour Chemical

A 48-page booklet, "The Chemistry of Fatty Acids," has been published by the chemical division of Armour & Company, Chicago. Composition of fats and oils is reviewed in the booklet, as are sources and chemical makeup of fatty acids.

The preparation, characteristics and applications of these acids are outlined and a section is devoted to the handling of fatty acids in shipment, storage and use. Also included is a reference guide to test methods and analytical procedures, along with an explanation of terms used.

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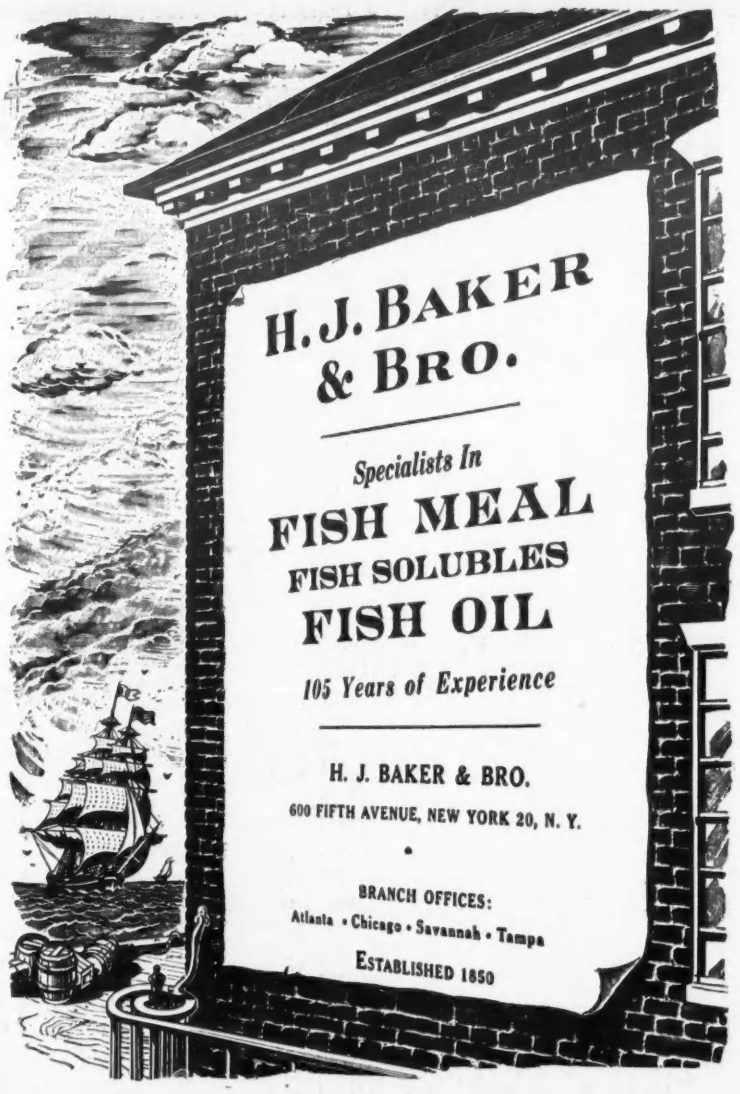

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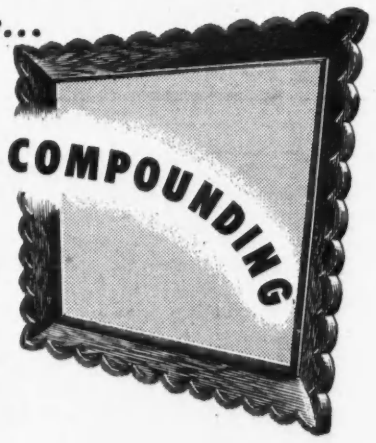

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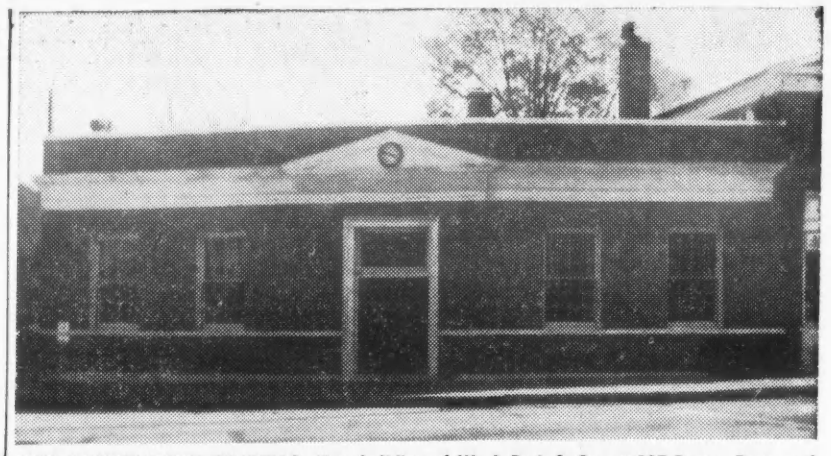

NEW CONNECTICUT QUARTERS: New building of W. J. Bush & Co. at 137 Boston Post road, Cos Cob, Conn., which will serve as the company's headquarters as of May 1.

Antifreeze Use

—Continued from page 5

annually. While it is true that glycol, unlike methanol, is high boiling, the antirust additives start to break down after one winter of normal driving, and eventually corrosion leads to clogging and leakage. Today the antifreeze industry is engaged in a public information campaign urging the motorist to throw away his antifreeze in the spring and to flush his cooling system in the spring and fall. A rust inhibitor should be put in for summer driving," Mr. Daley continued.

Methanol Costs Less

"Methanol costs less than glycol, but it is volatile. In weighing the advantages, today's motorists favor glycol by a ratio of two to one. Ethanol is out of the picture and propylene glycol is sold in relatively small quantities for use as antifreeze.

"The supply of both methanol and ethylene glycol is now adequate, in contrast to a few years ago when the first cold snap was liable to exhaust a service station's supply. The weather, of course, will always be a factor in antifreeze sales. And as more motorists understand that antifreeze should be used for one winter only, some experts estimate that many more millions of gallons will be used each year.

"Meantime, as the number of cars increases, in the next decade the amount of antifreeze used is expected to keep pace as it always has. By 1965 the automobile industry predicts that there will be 80 million motor vehicles in the United States, an increase of 30 percent over today. This will push the total antifreeze use up to 140 million gallons, and with the present trend continuing, ethylene glycol will continue to increase its share of the total.

"A word should be said about the gas turbine," Mr. Daley went on. "By 1965 the gas turbine engine may well be a factor in mass produced cars and trucks. If air-cooled engines replace water-cooled, then gradually the need for antifreeze may diminish. However, so far as the chemical industry is concerned, the prospect is not alarming.

"Right now only a small share of the total methanol production is used as antifreeze.

"Phenolic plastics production requires increasing quantities of formaldehyde, which in turn now takes about 40 percent of methanol production. Ethylene glycol is used as a softener for cellophane and an intermediate for explosives. By 1965 only one-third of ethylene glycol production will be required for antifreeze. In other words, antifreeze is becoming a minority stockholder, so to speak, in methanol and ethylene glycol, so that any falloff in antifreeze demand ten years from now will not disrupt the chemical industry."

Pfizer Sets Aside

—Continued from page 5

grants have been made to a number of mental institutions for the study of some of our compounds which show promise in the treatment of the mentally ill."

Mr. McKeen added that the chemical sales division is "actively exploring the use of antibiotics to preserve foods from spoilage during processing and shipment and on retail store counters."

One of the new fields which looks promising to the agricultural sales group, he asserted, is the antibiotic fortification of feeds for laying hens to increase egg production.

Mr. McKeen accepted on behalf of the company the award of the United Shareholders of America for "meritorious achievement in the field of management-shareholder relationships." The presentation was made by Benjamin A. Javits, president of the shareholder group.

All twelve of the company's directors were reelected at the meeting.

"Within the next few weeks, Mr. McKeen revealed, Pfizer will enter the field of tension-relieving drugs with a product called "Atarax," which will be marketed by the Roerig Division. Its chief use, he indicated, is to provide peace of mind in cases of common, everyday anxiety.

"Atarax," Mr. McKeen asserted, has been used effectively in Europe for two years and has undergone clinical trials in this country. These tests have shown that the drug causes a minimum of side effects, he added.

The introduction of "Atarax," Mr. McKeen said, illustrates the diversification taking place in the company's two ethical pharmaceutical divisions. In the Pfizer Laboratories Division, he reported, steroids, remedies for nausea and products for treating the common cold "are making greater contributions to total sales all the time" even though the division continues to have a heavy stake in the antibiotic market.

"Our Roerig Division has very substantially broadened its product base over the past year and has a record of having introduced almost one new product a month," he told the shareholders.

Mr. McKeen reported that the introduction of Roerig's "Viterra Tastitabs," a cherry-flavored vitamin-mineral supplement in tablet form, had met with highly favorable response. The new product, which contains the essential vitamins and minerals, was placed on the market in February.

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Phosphorus '57 Capacity

—Continued from page 3

three; Idaho, two; Montana, one; New York one; South Carolina, one; and Tennessee, three.

Production of phosphorus has shown a constant increase since 1951. The most rapid growth of capacity occurred between 1952 and 1954. During the last quarter of 1955 output was running at the annual rate of 306,000 tons or 96 percent of capacity.

Distribution of phosphorus by the principal ultimate end uses was compiled by the Diyision from the reports of producers, which represented the producers' own consumption plus sales.

Largest use for phosphorus by far, primarily in the form of the various sodium phosphates, is in soaps, synthetic detergents, and sanitizers. This category accounted for 37 percent of the total distribution in 1950, 45 percent in 1954 and an estimated 44 percent in 1955.

The marked increase since 1950 in consumption of phosphorus for this purpose has paralleled closely the growth in synthetic detergents, which have supplanted soaps to a large extent in today's market. This relationship between phosphorus use in all soaps and detergents, compared with syndet production indicates that the latter consumes greater quantities of phosphorus than do the soaps.

Fertilizer Second Largest User

The second largest consumption of phosphorus is in fertilizers, and is accounted for largely by the Tennessee Valley Authority's production of concentrated superphosphate, calcium metaphosphate and other phosphatic materials. The reported figures also indicate a marked increase in this use since 1950.

During 1954 and 1955 increasing quantities of commercially-produced phosphorus in the form of phosphoric acid were distributed for fertilizers, including the enriching of normal superphosphates, recovery of coke oven ammonia as diammonium phosphate, direct application to soil or irrigation water, and the manufacture of soluble or specialty fertilizers.

The proportion of total phosphorus distributed for fertilizers declined from 17.3 percent in 1954 to 15.8 percent in 1955, being primarily the result of a cutback in TVA's use of phosphorus for fertilizers, since the distribution reported by private producers of phosphorus for fertilizer use increased from 17,000 tons in 1954 to 21,860 tons in 1955 or from 6.5 to 7.8 percent of the total.

Third most important use for phosphorus is in foods and beverages. There appears to have been little evidence of any definite change in this outlet.

Grace Finds

—Continued from page 3

the year, 55 percent of the concern's net fixed assets were in its chemical divisions.

Sales and profits at all chemical divisions were higher than in any previous year, J. Peter Grace, president said in the report. The biggest gains were registered at the Davison Chemical Company and the Dewey & Almy Chemical Company divisions. Both divisions were recently acquired by Grace.

The concern's anticipated higher sales and profits this year are based, the report said, "in large measure on the substantial position we have established in the growing US chemical industry and on the continuing expansion of the Latin-American economy."

Grace's extensive Latin-American operations also showed gains in the report.

Metal Scrap

—Continued from page 7

for two years to July 16, 1958, of the duty on crude bauxite and calcined bauxite. The suspension of duties on calcined bauxite was broadened to include all calcined bauxite regardless of use. A proposal that crude bauxite and calcined bauxite be placed on the free list was rejected by the committee in preference to a continuance of the duty suspension.

In a third action, the committee asked the Office of Defense Mobilization to submit a report on the advisability of suspending import duties on alumina. The report is to be made within three weeks.

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Tolhurst "Minute Man" 20" S/S Centrifugal Extractor; Perf. Basket.
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A.T.&M. Suspended 40" S/S Perf. Basket; Bottom Dump; 40 HP.
Fletcher S/S Perf. Basket 40" Centrifuge; under driven; bottom discharge.
A.T.&M. Suspended 42" Type 316 S/S; 30/15 HP 2 speed motor.
Bird Suspended 48" S/S Perf. Basket; Bottom Discharge; 20 HP & 5 HP.
A.T.&M. Suspended 60" Type 316 S/S Vapor & Pressure Tight.
A.T.&M. 48" S/S Suspended Type with Plow; 30 HP XPL 2 speed motor.
Bird 18" x 28" Type 316 S/S Conical Bowl; Continuous Centrifugal.
Baker Perkins Type 316 S/S Screw Type Slurry Feeder; Size 3 CS.
Sharples C27 Super Dehydrator; Type 316 S/S; 30 HP XPL.
Sharples Super D Canter PY14; Vaportite; Type 316 S/S; 10 HP.
Sharples Nozlijector S/S Model DM 204; 7½ HP, AC motor.
Sharples Model D2DM Type 316 S/S with 52 Discs.
Sharples Super Centrifuge-Clarifier; Vaportite; M84-21-1JY; S/S 3 HP.
Patterson Westphalia S/S Centrifugal Clarifier with 7½ HP motor.
Merco Continuous Centrifuge Type B 9; S/S with 15 HP motor.
DeLaval Industrial Centrifuge Model AA/00; Type 316 S/S 5 HP.

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4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & ±6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

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±2 Sweetland Filter 12 Stainless covered leaves
1—Vallez Filter ±49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Sweetland & Oliver Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS
Pfaudler 500 gal. Glass Lined Jack Reactor.
Pfaudler 250 gal. Glass Lined Jack. Kettle.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack Cl Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
2—Mikro Pulverizers ±2TH & ±2SI.
Abbe 37"x30" chrome-mang. Ball Mill.
Patterson 30"x42", 4'x5' & 6'x4'.
Abbe 30"x30". Also Jar Mills.
±1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Sturtevant #0, 18" hinged Hammer Mill.
Schultz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

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Day Imperial 75 x 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP. continuous dry mixer.
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral mixer.
Day Brighton 20 gal. Change Can Mixers.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. mixer, 3 speed.
Orv. Simpson 20"x48" Rotex Sifter
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
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6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

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Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
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2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
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1—Struthers-Wells 5'x15' nickel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Buflovak 32"x90" Atmospheric double drum.
1—Buflovak 2'x4' double drum vacuum.
1—Devine single door Vacuum Shelf with six 40"x43" shelves.
3—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac. 3'x15', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38"x25', 6'x40'.
4—Rotary Dryers 5'x30', 4½'x50', 6'x40', 6'x74'.

MIXERS
1—Baker Perkins #16 VUEM double arm Dispersion Mixer, 150 gal.
6—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 600, 200 and 100 gallons.
3—Abbe Aluminum Powder 12, 20 and 40 cu. ft.
9—Steel jacketed Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9' S/S Rotating, jacketed.
2—Robinson S/S jacketed Powder 48"x7'6" long, 90 cu. ft.

MILLS
1—Patterson NEW 6'x8' Porcelain lined Mill 50 HP motor.
3—Abbe Paterson 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
3—Abbe 5'x6', 4'x5', 3'x3½' Silex lined Pebble Mills.
3—Mikro Pulverizers #1SI Stainless, Bantam and #4TH.
1—National 6"x12" Two-Roll Mill, motor driven.
1—Williams 12"x18" S/S Hammermill.

CENTRIFUGES
2—Sharples C-20, C-27, Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S/S.
2—Bird 18"x28", 36"x50", stainless and steel, Solid Bowl Continuous.
1—AT&M 40" Suspended rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, rubber covered, imperforate basket.
2—AT&M 42" Suspended 316 S/S perforated basket.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Fletcher 30" center-slung, S/S perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 26" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Fletcher 20" suspended S/S perforated basket.

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2—5,000 gal. Vertical 347 S/S Tanks ½" shell.
2—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
1—8500 gal. Horizontal Pressure Tank, 275# W.P.
2—10'x40', 10'x30' Horizontal Storage Tanks ½" shell.
5—S/S Towers 7'x25'6", 4'x30', 12"x14'.
25—Atmospheric S/S Heat Exchangers 715 & 477 sq. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 536 sq. ft., 316 S/S Heat Exchanger.

FILTERS
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FDA Changing

—*Continued from page 4*

class are present in or on the agricultural commodity, and how this level shall be determined.

In this connection, it is proposed to list the various chemicals which are members of the same class. Existing regulations now set forth the compounds which are members of the class of chlorinated hydrocarbons, and compounds which are members of the class of organic phosphates. To these lists, the amendment would add the following two classes:—

Compounds which are members of the class of dithiocarbamates — Ferbam, Maneb, Thiram, Ziram and Zineb.

Compounds which are members of the class of dinitro compounds—dinitro-cyclohexylphenol; dicyclohexylamine salt of dinitro-o-cyclohexylphenol.

The only change of significance made in the present class of chlorinated hydrocarbons is to include p-chlorophenyl-p-chlorobenzenesulfonate among the fourteen other chemicals listed.

In section 120.7 of existing regulations, which sets out proceedures for filing petitions proposing tolerances or exemptions of pesticide residues, two important changes are contemplated.

One would drop the present requirement that FDA notify the petitioner of the date on which his petition has been filed.

The other change refers to a new section to be added to the regulations having to do with the information which must be supplied by the petitioner as regards tests made on his product when applying for a residue tolerance.

Where the regulations now state that "sufficient information should be submitted about the analytical method to permit competent investigators to apply it successfully," a new section 120.34 is to be added amplifying this requirement as follows:

"Sec. 120.34. Tests on the amount of residue remaining. (a) Data in a petition on the amount of residue remaining in or on a raw agricultural commodity should establish the residue that may remain when the pesticide chemical is applied according to directions registered under the federal insecticide, fungicide, and rodenticide act, or according to directions contained in an application for registration. These data should establish the residues that may remain under conditions most likely to result in high residues on the commodity.

"(b) The petition should establish the reliability of the residue data reported on each raw agricultural commodity on which a tolerance or exemption is requested. Sufficient information should be submitted about the analytical method to permit competent analysts to apply it successfully.

"(c) If the pesticide chemical is absorbed into a living plant or animal when applied (is systemic), residue data may be needed on each plant or animal on which a tolerance or exemption is requested.

"(d) If the pesticide chemical is not absorbed into the living plant or animal when applied (is not systemic), it may be possible to make a reliable estimate of the residues to be expected on each commodity in a group of related commodities on the basis of less data than would be required for each commodity in the group, considered separately."

Related Crops Are Grouped

The new section then lists various agricultural crops by groups that are considered to be related. For example, apples, crabapples, pears and quinces are considered to be one group of related commodities, while tomatoes, eggplants, peppers, pimentos are another. The section lists twenty-seven such groups of related crops.

The listing of the crops by groups also will have an important bearing on the fees to be paid for establishing the tolerances under the law. Existing regulations require the deposit of $1,000 plus $100 for each raw agricultural commodity more than nine on which the establishment of a tolerance is requested.

Under the amendment to be made, each group of crops is to be counted as a single raw agricultural commodity for the purpose of computing fees when setting the tolerance for a nonsystemic pesticide.

In the case of systemic pesticides, however, the crops will not be grouped as a general rule when computing fees.

Chemical Wages

—*Continued from page 3*

cents an hour for producers located in the southern section of the country—Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and the District of Columbia. The minimum for other areas is $1.15 per hour.

These minimums have been in effect for a little over five years under an order issued in 1951. At the same time, the department established a minimum of 85 cents an hour for the cleaning and polishing preparations, insecticide and fungicide, and miscellaneous chemicals branch of the industry, and a minimum of $1.40 per hour for the bone black, carbon black, and lamp black branch. These two branches are not involved in the May 2 conference.

Manufacturers of drugs and medicinals also look for an increase in the present minimum wage determination for this branch of the industry, possibly before the end of the year, it was noted.

The current minimum is 93 cents an hour under the Walsh-Healy law, but surveys are being made by the department, and conferences are being held with producers on a redetermination. The unions are reported to be urging a minimum of $1.25 per hour.

Minimum Now $1

As of last March 1, the minimum wage for all industry went up to $1 per hour under the amendment made to the fair labor standards act by congress last year. The minimum wage determinations now being considered by the department, however, are under the public contracts law, and would be set at levels above the fair labor standards law minimum, and apply to all work under contract with the government amounting to $10,000 or more.

One of the matters that will concern the producers of basic chemicals at the May 2 conference and the public hearings to follow will be the question of eliminating the differential in wages between the northern and southern sections of the industry. This differential has long been recognized in the chemical industry as in many other industries, but government policy appears to be against it.

The most notable example of this was in the case of the textile industry. Although the law provides that wage minimums determined by the secretary shall be the prevailing wage in the locality, the secretary held that the locality for the textile industry was national in scope, and set one minimum for the entire country. His determination was sustained by the courts.

It is believed probable that the same rule will be appplied in the case of the chemical producers. It is recalled that the union representatives opposed any geographical differential at the hearings which preceded the 1951 minimum wage determination. An informal conference is to be held by officials of the department with representatives of management and labor in the chemical industry May 2 to lay plans for a public hearing on the matter at a later date.

Merger Wave

—*Continued from page 3*

period, however, does not denote approval of the merger by the two agencies because there is nothing in the bill which would prevent them from bringing proceedings later if they find that the merger was a restraint on competition.

In fact, the bill would strengthen the FTC powers in this regard by giving it the authority to go into court for a temporary injunction, either before or after the merger, to hold matters in status quo pending an investigation and issuance of a complaint.

At the present time only the Department of Justice has authority to go to court to halt a merger.

The ninety-day notice must set forth the names and addresses, nature of business, products or services sold or distributed, total assets, net sales, and trading areas of both the acquiring and the acquired corporations. The commission can call for additional information within thirty days if it deems such information necessary to complete its study. Any company violating the ninety-day notice requirement would be subject to a penalty of $5,000 to $50,000.

During the debate on the bill, it was stated that five years of experience in the administration of the antimerger law of 1950 have demonstrated the need for some sort of legislation to provide for premerger notification. Under the existing situation, no public notice of a merger often takes place until after the merger has been consummated.

DuPont Lab

—*Continued from page 4*

tory is equipped for color standardization. Particular attention is given to cleanliness, and lighting duplicates daylight conditions.

What the new Elastomers Laboratory will mean in terms of new or improved rubber products is indicated by some of its current projects:—

- Wire coverings, fabric coatings, white tire sidewalls, and paints are being made of "Hypalon," duPont's synthetic rubber.
- Three-elastomer tire treads, tubeless tire innerliners, and tire sidewalls, as well as elasticized concrete, cut thread for elasticized garments, and automotive fuel line tubing to replace metal lines, are a few of the new developments in neoprene.

Development of rigid and flexible urethane foams, and urethane rubbers for such products as tires, flexible coatings, and shoe soles.

National Lead Unit

—*Continued from page 3*

and steam needs sufficient to heat 3,000 homes. The process will involve a round-the-clock operation.

In breaking ground for the new unit, Joseph A. Martino, president of National Lead and of Canadian Titanium Pigments, made the following statement concerning the plant:—"The expenditure of approximately $15 million for construction, the establishment of about 300 new jobs, and the continuous procurement of raw materials and supplies for operations will add considerably to the economic and industrial strength of Canada and the Province of Quebec. Our decision to make the capital commitment required demonstrates the faith and confidence of our company in the future of Canada."

Trade Briefs

Conray Products Company, New York, has appointed H. M. Liebhold director of imports and product development.

Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., has named Dr. Ernest C. Herrmann, Jr., chief of the virology and tissue culture section of the biochemical research department.

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Cyanamid Subsidiary

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general manager. This division will have planning and operational responsibilities for all major Cyanamid engineering projects. Certain of the present Chemico employees will join this new division upon completion of their current Chemico project assignments.

Formica Under Old Management

The Formica subsidiary will operate under the old management, with D. J. O'Conor, jr., as president of the unit.

Mr. O'Conor, said "the $2.5 million Formica plant expansion program at Evendale, Ohio, is progressing on schedule. This expansion will increase sheet laminating facilities by 20 percent to meet the increased demand in the residential, commercial and industrial market."

"This acquisition, which brings together Cyanamid's broad research programs and Formica's extensive marketing organization, can be expected to contribute significantly to the increased production and distribution of products made by Formica and American Cyanamid," S. C. Moody, Cyanamid vice-president, said.

Mr. Moody also revealed that a product development committee from Formica and Cyanamid has been appointed to explore the many new product possibilities.

Olive Oil Output

—Continued from page 5

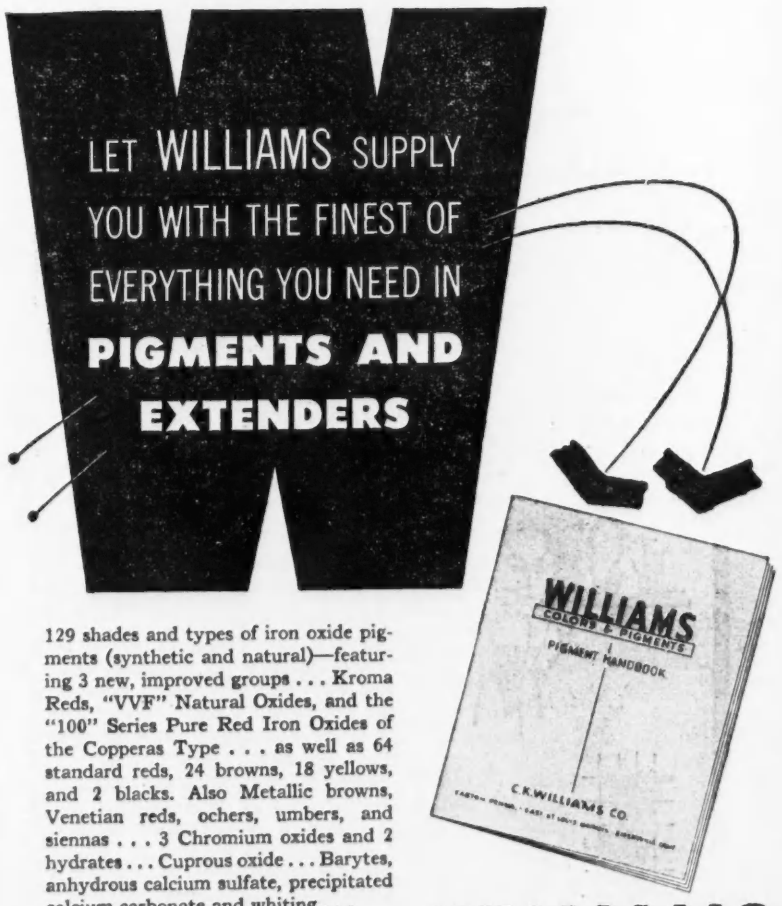
in a number of countries, heavy insect damage, and olive diseases. In general the quality of the oil is indicated to be inferior to that normally produced.

The low outturn of the crop plus the fact that stocks at the beginning of the 1955-56 season were materially lower than those a year ago will make it necessary for the countries to import considerable quantities of vegetable oils to fill out their requirements, the agency said.

Spain, Italy, Greece and Turkey already have imported substantial quantities, and are likely to take a total of nearly 400,000,000 pounds from the United States in the twelve month period ending next September 30, it was estimated.

Naugatuck Issues Booklet

A technical booklet describing cements based on "Paracril" oil-resistant rubber has been published by the Naugatuck Chemical division of United States Rubber Company, New York. The 20-page booklet includes information on physical properties, compounding and formulations.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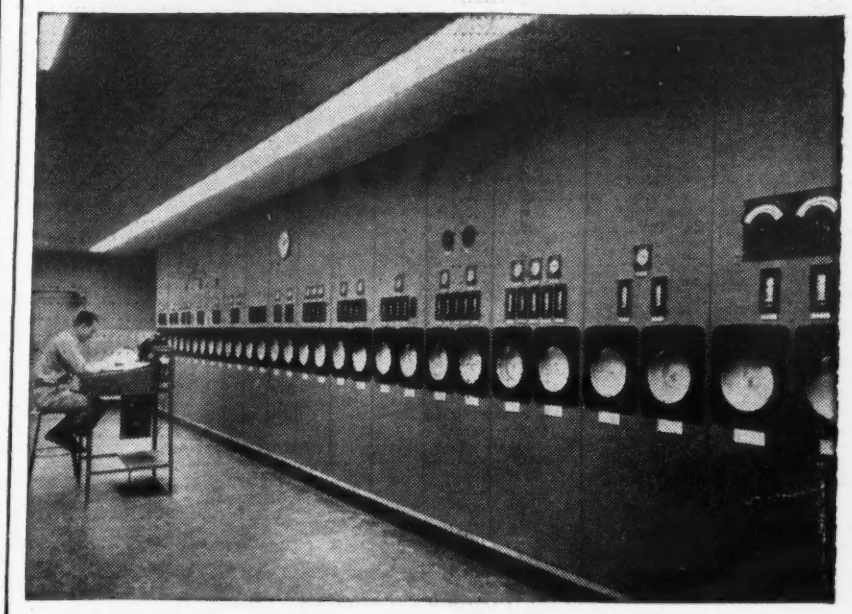

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